THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145 3-4.

CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

London Hair Color Restorer and

Dressing prevents the hair from falling off.

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing turns gray hair to its original color.

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing is the most elegant dressing for the hair.

To be sure you will get the genuine article go to the agency, McClarran's drug store, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

Silks.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street, have a brilliant assortment of silks.

Nothing Like It.

In no former season has there been such an immense rush for ladies' furs so early in the fall. It is caused, no doubt, from the fact, that Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, is selling the latest styles at from ten to fifteen per cent. less than any other house in the city. For bargains call soon.

Blankets.

If you would keep warm this winter examine Bates & Bell's country or Shaker blankets, at 21 Fifth st.

Pure Liquors for Medicinal Purpo-

ses are an exceedingly rare article in this city, but at Fleming's, No. 84, you can always get it, and at reasonable prices. Remember the place, Fleming's, 84 Market street.

Silks.

See the assortment at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street.

Dress Goods.

Merinos, Silks, Coburgs, Delaines, and every variety, are now going off at very low figures, at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS AND LONDON.

This announcement, while it is well calculated to startle, is, after all, but the notation of the seemingly inevitable progress of the scourge. While it was in the "Mediteranean basin," Paris and London deluded themselves with the theory that it would be confined there. When it overleaped that boundary, they comforted themselves with the belief that it would go short of them,—just as we and everybody—all the pestilence-breeding cities in the land—are resting secure in the belief that the cholera will remain at a distance. It would seem that nothing short of its real presence will awaken public authorities and the community to the general danger. Our own city still holds out the most flattering inducements to the cholera to pay us an early visit. Not before the disease appears in New York, we presume, will anything be done,—and even then the idea that the Allegheny Mountains will prove an effectual barrier, may operate to postpone proper sanitary measures till the scourge is fairly upon us.

Of one thing we may be certain,—the cholera is marching on on—on—and no place can count on exemption from its ravages. But it will be worst wherever it finds most to feed on. Just where that spot is, no citizen of Pittsburgh should entertain a single doubt.

The Cholera Alarm in France.

The cholera at Toulon and Marseilles, with the dread of its speedy approach to Paris, occupies the city with much serious reflection. The atmosphere is interrogated with the greatest interest—its very pulse is felt by the ognomitrical paper invented for the purpose by Doctor Berigny, of Versailles. This simple substance with so proud a name, consists of a sheet of common paper saturated with indurated starch, which has the power of detecting the presence of impure particles in the air. Whenever the atmosphere is untainted, the paper assumes a bluish tint when dipped in water, while it remains unchanged if the air should happen to be charged with the smallest particle of putrefaction. In time of cholera, as in the present instance at Marseilles, the paper remains spotless, which is thought to argue a radically vitiated state of the atmosphere, and to foretell no very speedy cessation of the disease. Meanwhile the total absence of flies in Paris gives great annoyance to the disciples of Lamarck school of 1818, who observed the same phenomena as having preceded the cholera at that period. The early disappearance of the swallows, too, in spite of the unusual heat of the weather, is brought forward as another bugbear—the philosophers forget that the existence of the swallows being dependant on the abundance of flies, the former would abandon a place where the latter were not to be found. It is certain that never since the cholera visited Paris been so entirely freed from the presence of that multitude of flies which generally renders the place perfectly uninhabitable at this season of the year. Another cause of alarm exists in the dryness of the bed of the Seine, over which children walk, and where antiquaries are beheld busily engaged in picking up the unconsidered trifles which may have been wasting and rotting there for ages. Old keys, chains, locks, pieces of armor and antique harness are sometimes found, and go to enrich the various museums throughout the country.

BALTIMORE TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.—It is said that the extent of the trade of Baltimore with the South has been misrepresented. The anticipations have been far ahead of the reality. The suppositions that Baltimore would, owing to the peculiar sympathy of certain merchants and others with those in rebellion, secure all the Southern trade—be perfectly surfeited with it—has not been realized. It is said that not one of the rival line of steamers on the Chesapeake has more than half the amount of trade it should have to remunerate it for the heavy losses. Competition has become so great that the different opposing companies have reduced their freights and fares so low, that neither can make or save anything. In some instances passengers are carried for nothing. This was actually proposed and done by one line. Another seeing it, put up higher to be beaten, took passengers free of charge and regaled them with the music of an excellent band besides. The boats of all the companies are excellent, but so ruinous a business, growing out of wild competition, cannot continue very long.

GENERAL LEE, it is said, has arranged with Richardson, the New York publisher, for the publication of his history of the rebellion. The book is now in progress, and will not be completed for several months to come. In the articles of agreement it is stipulated that no alterations shall be made by the publisher after the manuscript comes into his hands. Lee is positive on this point, and will brook no change to suit the Northern palate, which we prefer. It is better that the statements in the book should all be those of Gen. Lee, looking through his confederate eyes rather than those of some Northern tool, who will attempt to glass over treason and apologize for an attempt at the Northern life.

THE RAILROAD SOUTHWARD.—Mr. Flinn, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and President of the Paris, Iron and East Tennessee Railroad Company, has written a letter to a gentleman of Cincinnati, in which he says that a representation of English capitalists is daily expected at New York, and through this company have every prospect of making negotiations for the money necessary to build a railroad through from Paris to Cumberland Gap.

An extension of this road from Cumberland Gap to Morristown, a distance of about fifty miles, taps the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at a point near forty miles East of Knoxville.

STATE ITEMS.

Six thousand dollars were raised by subscription last Thursday in Corry, to complete the payment of the debt due by the M. E. Society for their church. This leaves it free from encumbrance.

There was a slight fall of snow in Erie on Sunday morning.

A man named Ed. Barrow has been arrested in Titusville on suspicion of being the villian who robbed and attempted to murder Mr. Mansfield last week.

Major D. P. Weaver, the Democratic candidate for City Commissioner of Philadelphia, has petitioned the Courts to declare fraudulent the return giving the election to John Given, who claims three hundred and twenty-two majority over Weaver by means of soldier's returns.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1865. NO. 45.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Letter from Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Tobaccenists' National Association.

Negro Insurrection in Jamaica.

Strength of the Regular Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Amount of New Fractional Currency Ordered.

Henry Ward Beecher and the President.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 31.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis's Opinion.

A letter has been received in this city from MRS. Jeff. Davis, in which she expresses her confident belief that her husband will not be executed, even if he is tried and convicted on the charge of treason, or any other that may be brought against him.

The Mustering Out Order.

The order recently referred to in these dispatches, mustering out about one hundred Major and Brigadier Generals, was sent from the War Department to-day to the printer, and will probably be officially promulgated to-morrow or next day. There is considerable fluttering among the single and double starred gentlemen in consequence.

North Carolina Election.

Letters dated Headquarters, Department North Carolina, received here to-day, predict the election of Worth as Governor over Holden.

The Tobaccenists' National Association.

Which will assemble at New York on the 20th proximo, will be attended by large delegations from Richmond, Lynchburg, and other Southern tobacco depots. The object of the convention is to procure a change by Congress in the revenue laws.

Negro Insurrection.

The State Department to-day received intelligence, through the American Consul at Jamaica, that an insurrection of the negroes had broken out on that island, and that several people had already been killed. Troops were being sent there rapidly as possible from Nassau to quell the disturbance, which threatened to become serious.

Promotions Confirmed.

An order was issued to-day conferring brevet rank on ninety-six Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of volunteers. A number of the officers on whom the promotions were conferred are out of the service.

Strength of the Regular Army.

The aggregate strength of the regular army, at the time the last official returns were received at the War Department, was forty-three thousand two hundred and forty-six officers and men.

Enterprising.

Some enterprising genius has offered the Government twelve hundred dollars for the privilege of digging up the bones of the horses which have died around Washington during the past five years.

Receipts from Internal Revenue.

To-day amounted to one million two hundred and sixty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Fractional Currency.

Two millions of dollars is the amount of five cent fractional currency ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, to supply the increasing want of small change.

Collector of Customs.

John F. Miller has been appointed Collector of Customs at San Francisco, vice Charles James, removed.

Henry Ward Beecher's

Funeral sermon, preached here to-day over the remains of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, was listened to by the President, Cabinet officers, and many heads of bureaus. At its close, the President sent Secretaries Stanton and Speed up the pulpit to ask Mr. Beecher to come down and be presented to him.

FROM EUROPE.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH PREMIER.

The Cholera Still Raging.

News Unimportant---Health of City Good---Freshets in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana the 21st, via Beaufort the 29th, has arrived.

Havana advices of the 21st are unimportant. The health of the city is good, and no cholera had made its appearance. All vessels from Spain are closely quarantined.

No later advices have been received from Mexico.

Freshets in San Domingo had done extensive damage to property.

Fire at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., October 31.—A fire last evening totally destroyed Byington & Meed's frame buildings on the north side of Wall street. The insurance on the building, and on the block, was $60,000, and will be a total loss.

Shocking Calamity.

Explosion of the Boiler of Steamer St. John, at New York.

The Scene of Disaster Off Hoboken.

Eleven Passengers Killed and Fifteen Severely Wounded.

Names of the Sufferers.

Account of the Catastrophe from Eye-Witnesses.

Heartrending Scenes and Incidents.

The telegraph has acquainted us with the fact that the steamer St. John—probably the largest and most splendid river steamer in the world—exploded her boiler on her downward trip from Albany, Sunday night. The following particulars have reached us by mail:

THE CATASTROPHE.

One crash disturbs the stillness of the morning air, and then a hissing sound as of escaping steam, followed by a momentary silence, succeeded by a rush of many feet. A moment's uncertainty, and then all is explained. The boiler has burst. The steam and water rush from the larboard side of the vessel, where the catastrophe has taken place—rush with a mighty force through the windows of the state-rooms, and burst their doors and fill the state-room hall.

Death is in the stream, and groans of unutterable anguish mark its path. The attention of the officers and such of the passengers as are up is immediately called to the state-room hall. A rush is made for the doors, but, on these being opened, a fog of steam pervades its entire length, causing it to appear black as night. Out of the darkness moans of pain reach the ear, but other than this all is still as death.

THE SCENE IN THE STATE-ROOM HALL.

The doors and windows are immediately opened, and in a short time the steam either becomes condensed or escapes, thus lessening the darkness; and with light what a scene is presented to the eye! A hissing flood of boiling water rushes from the hall, while from the deep-set steam drips in streams from the roof, and now the empty boiler causes her to careen to the other side, and thirty tons of the deadly element finish their work of ruin.

A scream of agony follows, as the frightened passengers leap into the water barefoot. All through the hall may be seen poor, struggling creatures, lying helpless and bruised, tossing in pain, while here and there a stiff and motionless form betrays the awful fact that life is extinct. The sight is a fearful one. On a table midway is a female form, huddling close to a pillar, and shrinking as from a demon, while further on, bleeding, disfigured, and crushed, jammed between the arms of a chair, and all around the carpet is discolored with blood.

All along in the vicinity of the boiler, both in the lower and upper cabins, the doors and the panels and sashes lie splintered on the floor. In one place the entire outer wall has been burst out by the force of the mingled steam and water, and within those state-rooms all is still—so still! Here a young man lies struggling to raise himself on his knees, his cheek swollen and bleeding, refuse to give him aid.

There a helpless female writhes in torment, and contorts her limbs as if in madness, while its cry, mingling in the hissing of the steam, rings along the hall, and cries for help are heard on every side. And now strenuous efforts are being made to relieve the unhappy sufferers. Strong men hasten to the scene of this fearful work of the catastrophe, and while some attend to those in the outer hall others commence an examination of the state-rooms. Here, pale, cold and frightened creatures sit up in their berths, trembling with suspense. In others, where the steam has not penetrated, are persons who, fearfully, toss about in delirium, and, holding out their hands, implore for relief, which is given them with all possible speed.

In the hall all possible haste is being taken of the scalded as they are brought out from their berths. Four and sweet oil, with other simple emollients, are the means used to relieve the flesh. But in many of the state-rooms no moans are heard—all is quiet. The occupants lie still and still in the embrace of death. On such we do they appear to have died. Notas when, after a life of happiness, the spirit flees from its shrine when in a good old age. No smile of sweetness notes that gentle departure, but the stern messenger. The countenances are mostly disfigured, and bear the tokens of a death where a hard struggle took place. In almost every case death must have followed instantaneously on the inhaling of the steam.

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In the next berth is found, in the state-room, with her husband, a lady fearfully scalded, and her little daughter, a child of three years, torn from their saturated couches, and, amid the screams of the wounded, bear them to where the rest are lying. A husband lies in agony ignorant that his child are so maimed as to be the dead. A dying brother is passed by the bearers of his dead sister while he helplessly inquires for her. Five, six, seven, are placed in the ground. Seven lifeless masses of clay are all that remain of those who but one hour ago were full of life and hope. The limbs of some are fearfully contorted, the arms extended as if clutching at something, while the legs are drawn up towards the mouth, in which position they have died.

And now a low moan of sorrow arises, as one hears of the death of one who was near and dear to him. Wife, husband, brother, sister, death, or, perhaps, two who had been joined together in the bonds of friendship have thus been rudely separated. Anxiously they scan the faces of the dead, fearing to see a familiar one amongst them. Entreatingly they inquire after this or that person, dreading to hear that a new grief is to be added to their already rigid limbs, and those eyes, staring so blindly, close them. And now the lifeless bodies are covered up from the gaze of those on board, and all strive to save the living.

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M. Sperry Brooks, twenty-two years of age, formerly of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., of No. 923 W. Twelfth street, passenger. Mrs. C. Erchambault, Montreal; her little girl. Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, Montreal, and her child. Mary, wife of Mrs. H. P. Wallaber; her two children, aged respectively five months and two years. John Anderson, deck boy. Joseph Lambert, fireman, missing. Mrs. Lyons, New York; her child Imogene Lyons, New York, twenty-three years of age.

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M. Caldwell, Anson House, slightly; Henry Dudley, No. 28 President, badly about head and face, will probably recover; Lewis Seaver, Batavia, New York, badly scalded about face; Archibald Mauch, Montreal, about feet and ankles; J. F. Cunningham, No. 91 Second avenue; Mary R. Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, aged twelve years, Cunningham (an infant three years), all about feet and ankles; Edwin Searles, baggage master, very badly cut about the head, and scalded about the body; Mrs. Ann Scarlaugh, tobacco merchant; Esther Scarlaugh, his wife, badly wounded about feet and ankles; S. W. Northrop, No. 45 Spencer street, Albany, badly scalded; Coyle, Albany, also scalded. Mary McDonald, domestic, about feet; A. H. Cooper, colored porter, about head and legs.

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

It should be mentioned that on the explosion taking place the anchors were cast, and a short time afterwards Harrtown, seeing the St. John's signal of distress, made for her, and brought a number of the passenger on shore, and again returned to the dock at the foot of canal street, where she arrived about half past eight A. M. Here in a short time medical assistance was procured, and all that could alleviate the sufferings of the injured ones was done. Among those present were Dr. T. H. White, New York Hospital; Dr. Morris, Dr. C. Weije, Dr. W. Beach, Dr. A. B. Bell.

All the remedies which science prescribes were used, and as the treatment of cases of scalds and burns is a comparatively difficult one, considerable care had to be exercised. The fearful pain felt by the sufferers was made apparent by agonizing screams, one man in particular moaning forth to suffer the most intense pain at intervals becoming delirious. He was very severely scalded, and although he struggled very much to control himself, could not. The screams of this poor creature were painful to hear. At times a low moaning sound would be all betokening life about him, but in a moment it would scream, "O, my God, how long is this to last? Why have you not killed me?" Dr. Bell took him under his special care, and by means of laudanum and whisky, mingled, relief was afforded him, but that only for a short time, as the effects would pass off in a few moments.

A HEARTRENDING SCENE.

About one o'clock a lady rushed into the saloon in a distracted state. She announced herself as Mrs. Searles, the wife of the baggage master, and begged to be let go to him. Seeing a bed in the corner she rushed over to where he was and threw herself beside him, and went almost into hysterics. As the sufferer recognized his wife the scene was truly touching. "Oh, Charley, Charley," said he, "don't come near me." She laid her head beside his and covered his face with kisses. Fearful of frightening her, he endeavored to appear out of pain, but it was impossible. She knelt beside him, whispering to him and comforting him until he was removed, about 2 P. M. So severe are the injuries he has received that the doctor entertains little hope of his recovery.

One of the deck-hands, John Anderson, who was a great favorite on board, and had been in the service of Captain W. H. Peck, of the St. John, some fifteen years, was severely scalded at the time of the explosion. He was brought to the lower cabin, and hopes were at first entertained of his recovery; but at twelve o'clock the news came up that he was no more. He leaves a wife and child perfectly destitute. At an afterttime, when Captain Peck was showing the Coroner's jury the body, he fairly broke down, his eyes filled with tears, and he walked aside. All credit to the noble fellow for his humanity.

SO SOON PARTED.

In Saturday's *Herald* may have been seen the following notice under the head of

MARRIED.

LYON—GREENE.—On Thursday, October 26th, at St. Luke's church, by the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, FRANCIS J. LYON to MARY EUGENE, only daughter of Edward Greene, all of this city.

Miss Greene is sister to the clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and after the wedding started on a bridal tour with her husband to Albany. They returned on the St. John. When the explosion took place, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, both undressed, rushed into the state-room hall. At that time the hall was full of steam, and both were fearfully scalded. Mr. Lyon lay in a dying condition when we left the vessel, his wife in scarcely a more hopeful state, having been conveyed to the New York Hospital. Both inhaled the steam, which makes their case very critical. This is one of the most painful cases which has occurred. Mrs. Lyon, although suffering great pain, never murmured, but bore up with the greatest fortitude. Later in the day both died from the effect of the injuries received.

"ONE TAKEN—THE OTHER LEFT."

Mr. Reynolds, who occupied one of the upper state-rooms with his wife and child, had risen on account of his child being somewhat uneasy. His wife was up and was just drying her hands upon a towel when he left his room with his child, and started toget upon the after deck, his wife expecting to follow him in a few minutes. He had scarcely proceeded a distance of fifty feet when he heard the explosion, and upon turning around to discover if possible the cause of the fearful noise, saw the whole of the main saloon filled with steam, and heard the screams of the scalded. Still holding his child by the hand, Mr. Reynolds' first thought was to rescue his wife; but all his attempts to do so were of no avail. The steam drove him from the cabin, and as his state-room was right over that portion of the boiler that had exploded, he found it utterly impossible to render her any assistance from the deck.

As soon, however, as he could do so he made his way back to the room where but a short time before he left his wife in the full flush of health and happiness, and where he now beheld her stiffened in death. The water still remained in the wash-basin with which she had performed her morning ablution, and the towel which she had used in drying her hands hung upon the rack. Fragments of glass and splinters lay strewed about the floor, and the beds, blankets, curtains, and carpets were completely saturated, and everything within the room told but too plainly of the vast amount of steam and boiling water that must have entered there. Had Mr. Reynolds remained one minute longer in his room he and his child would most undoubtedly have met the fate of Mrs. Reynolds. He certainly had a very narrow and providential escape from a frightful death.

A MOTHER AND HER INFANTS.

The rooms adjoining that which was occupied by Mr. Reynolds and his family contained a lady and her two children, the latter being but two and a half years old and the other but five months. The name of the unfortunate woman was Mrs. H. T. Wallaber. At the time of the accident Mrs. Wallaber had just risen from her berth, as she had nothing on but her nightgown when picked up. The two little children were found dead in the hall, may be seen poor, struggling creatures, lying helpless and bruised, tossing in pain, while here and there a stiff and motionless form betrays the awful fact that life is extinct. The sight is a fearful one. On a table midway is a female form, huddling close to a pillar, and shrinking as from a demon, while further on, bleeding, disfigured, and crushed, jammed between the arms of a chair, and all around the carpet is discolored with blood.

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One of the deck-hands, John Anderson, who was a great favorite on board, and had been in the service of Captain W. H. Peck, of the St. John, some fifteen years, was severely scalded at the time of the explosion. He was brought to the lower cabin, and hopes were at first entertained of his recovery; but at twelve o'clock the news came up that he was no more. He leaves a wife and child perfectly destitute. At an afterttime, when Captain Peck was showing the Coroner's jury the body, he fairly broke down, his eyes filled with tears, and he walked aside. All credit to the noble fellow for his humanity.

SO SOON PARTED.

In Saturday's *Herald* may have been seen the following notice under the head of

MARRIED.

LYON—GREENE.—On Thursday, October 26th, at St. Luke's church, by the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, FRANCIS J. LYON to MARY EUGENE, only daughter of Edward Greene, all of this city.

Miss Greene is sister to the clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and after the wedding started on a bridal tour with her husband to Albany. They returned on the St. John. When the explosion took place, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, both undressed, rushed into the state-room hall. At that time the hall was full of steam, and both were fearfully scalded. Mr. Lyon lay in a dying condition when we left the vessel, his wife in scarcely a more hopeful state, having been conveyed to the New York Hospital. Both inhaled the steam, which makes their case very critical. This is one of the most painful cases which has occurred. Mrs. Lyon, although suffering great pain, never murmured, but bore up with the greatest fortitude. Later in the day both died from the effect of the injuries received.

"ONE TAKEN—THE OTHER LEFT."

Mr. Reynolds, who occupied one of the upper state-rooms with his wife and child, had risen on account of his child being somewhat uneasy. His wife was up and was just drying her hands upon a towel when he left his room with his child, and started toget upon the after deck, his wife expecting to follow him in a few minutes. He had scarcely proceeded a distance of fifty feet when he heard the explosion, and upon turning around to discover if possible the cause of the fearful noise, saw the whole of the main saloon filled with steam, and heard the screams of the scalded. Still holding his child by the hand, Mr. Reynolds' first thought was to rescue his wife; but all his attempts to do so were of no avail. The steam drove him from the cabin, and as his state-room was right over that portion of the boiler that had exploded, he found it utterly impossible to render her any assistance from the deck.

As soon, however, as he could do so he made his way back to the room where but a short time before he left his wife in the full flush of health and happiness, and where he now beheld her stiffened in death. The water still remained in the wash-basin with which she had performed her morning ablution, and the towel which she had used in drying her hands hung upon the rack. Fragments of glass and splinters lay strewed about the floor, and the beds, blankets, curtains, and carpets were completely saturated, and everything within the room told but too plainly of the vast amount of steam and boiling water that must have entered there. Had Mr. Reynolds remained one minute longer in his room he and his child would most undoubtedly have met the fate of Mrs. Reynolds. He certainly had a very narrow and providential escape from a frightful death.

A MOTHER AND HER INFANTS.

The rooms adjoining that which was occupied by Mr. Reynolds and his family contained a lady and her two children, the latter being but two and a half years old and the other but five months. The name of the unfortunate woman was Mrs. H. T. Wallaber. At the time of the accident Mrs. Wallaber had just risen from her berth, as she had nothing on but her nightgown when picked up. The two little children were found dead in the hall, may be seen poor, struggling creatures, lying helpless and bruised, tossing in pain, while here and there a stiff and motionless form betrays the awful fact that life is extinct. The sight is a fearful one. On a table midway is a female form, huddling close to a pillar, and shrinking as from a demon, while further on, bleeding, disfigured, and crushed, jammed between the arms of a chair, and all around the carpet is discolored with blood.

All along in the vicinity of the boiler, both in the lower and upper cabins, the doors and the panels and sashes lie splintered on the floor. In one place the entire outer wall has been burst out by the force of the mingled steam and water, and within those state-rooms all is still—so still! Here a young man lies struggling to raise himself on his knees, his cheek swollen and bleeding, refuse to give him aid.

There a helpless female writhes in torment, and contorts her limbs as if in madness, while its cry, mingling in the hissing of the steam, rings along the hall, and cries for help are heard on every side. And now strenuous efforts are being made to relieve the unhappy sufferers. Strong men hasten to the scene of this fearful work of the catastrophe, and while some attend to those in the outer hall others commence an examination of the state-rooms. Here, pale, cold and frightened creatures sit up in their berths, trembling with suspense. In others, where the steam has not penetrated, are persons who, fearfully, toss about in delirium, and, holding out their hands, implore for relief, which is given them with all possible speed.

In the hall all possible haste is being taken of the scalded as they are brought out from their berths. Four and sweet oil, with other simple emollients, are the means used to relieve the flesh. But in many of the state-rooms no moans are heard—all is quiet. The occupants lie still and still in the embrace of death. On such we do they appear to have died. Not as when, after a life of happiness, the spirit flees from its shrine when in a good old age. No smile of sweetness notes that gentle departure, but the stern messenger. The countenances are mostly disfigured, and bear the tokens of a death where a hard struggle took place. In almost every case death must have followed instantaneously on the inhaling of the steam.

BEARING OUT THE DEAD.

Those of the wounded whom it was safe to remove having been carried to the upper cabin, efficient parts of the hall, attention is turned towards the bestowal of the dead. On a sheet, in the after part of the hall, they are laid, one by one. Amalgamation and fate have thrown many differ ent sexes side by side, in that "sleep which knows no waking. Their child-like faces seem very little altered, save that the head of the female is swollen, owing to the inhaling of the steam. The mother was found in a kneeling position, having been evidently thrown from her bed by the force of the explosion.

In the next berth is found, in the state-room, with her husband, a lady fearfully scalded, and her little daughter, a child of three years, torn from their saturated couches, and, amid the screams of the wounded, bear them to where the rest are lying. A husband lies in agony ignorant that his child are so maimed as to be the dead. A dying brother is passed by the bearers of his dead sister while he helplessly inquires for her. Five, six, seven, are placed in the ground. Seven lifeless masses of clay are all that remain of those who but one hour ago were full of life and hope. The limbs of some are fearfully contorted, the arms extended as if clutching at something, while the legs are drawn up towards the mouth, in which position they have died.

And now a low moan of sorrow arises, as one hears of the death of one who was near and dear to him. Wife, husband, brother, sister, death, or, perhaps, two who had been joined together in the bonds of friendship have thus been rudely separated. Anxiously they scan the faces of the dead, fearing to see a familiar one amongst them. Entreatingly they inquire after this or that person, dreading to hear that a new grief is to be added to their already rigid limbs, and those eyes, staring so blindly, close them. And now the lifeless bodies are covered up from the gaze of those on board, and all strive to save the living.

THE DEAD.

M. Sperry Brooks, twenty-two years of age, formerly of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., of No. 923 W. Twelfth street, passenger. Mrs. C. Erchambault, Montreal; her little girl. Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, Montreal, and her child. Mary, wife of Mrs. H. P. Wallaber; her two children, aged respectively five months and two years. John Anderson, deck boy. Joseph Lambert, fireman, missing. Mrs. Lyons, New York; her child Imogene Lyons, New York, twenty-three years of age.

THE INJURED.

M. Caldwell, Anson House, slightly; Henry Dudley, No. 28 President, badly about head and face, will probably recover; Lewis Seaver, Batavia, New York, badly scalded about face; Archibald Mauch, Montreal, about feet and ankles; J. F. Cunningham, No. 91 Second avenue; Mary R. Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, aged twelve years, Cunningham (an infant three years), all about feet and ankles; Edwin Searles, baggage master, very badly cut about the head, and scalded about the body; Mrs. Ann Scarlaugh, tobacco merchant; Esther Scarlaugh, his wife, badly wounded about feet and ankles; S. W. Northrop, No. 45 Spencer street, Albany, badly scalded; Coyle, Albany, also scalded. Mary McDonald, domestic, about feet; A. H. Cooper, colored porter, about head and legs.

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

It should be mentioned that on the explosion taking place the anchors were cast, and a short time afterwards Harrtown, seeing the St. John's signal of distress, made for her, and brought a number of the passenger on shore, and again returned to the dock at the foot of canal street, where she arrived about half past eight A. M. Here in a short time medical assistance was procured, and all that could alleviate the sufferings of the injured ones was done. Among those present were Dr. T. H. White, New York Hospital; Dr. Morris, Dr. C. Weije, Dr. W. Beach, Dr. A. B. Bell.

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The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The New York *Herald*, in arguing in favor of the unqualified admission of Southern members of Congress, contends that it is a question to be decided, virtually, by Mr. McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives. If their names are placed on the roll they will be admitted, says the *Herald*, but if their names are not placed on the roll the question will be committed to the House itself, in which event, it is contended, "the radicals" will keep them out, and the policy of the President would, practically, be circumvented.

We think the *Herald* is altogether in error. Whether the Southern members are admitted depends wholly on whether they can take the oath prescribed for all the members alike. The placing of their names on or the keeping of them off the roll, will necessarily have no effect on the admission of the Southern members, except by a few hour's—possibly a few day's—time. The Southern elections have been conducted with the understanding that no man can take his seat who cannot take the oath. The question of admission is already decided—the oath itself decides it—and the policy of the President, we conceive, is in no manner involved in it. A new question may arise on the motion to repeal or modify the oath, on which the discussion would, no doubt, take a wide range and become exciting. It may by some be contended, that the purpose for which the oath was framed has so far been achieved as to render its appeal or modification advisable,—nay, that this has become necessary to make the work of restoration complete. While it is true, sound and patriotic minds may be in favor of such a course, we cannot at present perceive either its wisdom or necessity. If the oath did not already exist, if the elections had not been conducted with a full knowledge of it, and if the proposition was to enact something new—to institute a test that did not already exist—if the proposition would not be to break down a rule believed to be wholesome and necessary, then we might regard the matter differently. There is a wide difference between the two propositions. The oath is a good one, strong and sweeping though it be. Possibly it might be suspended in certain cases, which Congress might do,—but there should be no giving up of the principle involved.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH PREMIER.

No part of the world will be startled by the news that Lord PALMERSTON is dead. He died on the eighteenth day of October. Had he lived two days longer he would have completed his eighty-first year. It was supposed that Earl RUSSELL would succeed him in the Premiership, and that Lord CLARENDON would succeed Earl RUSSELL in the Foreign Office, but nothing definite had been announced at the date of the last dispatches.

Lord PALMERSTON was born at Broadlands, near Romney, Hampshire, October 20, 1784, being descended from a younger branch of the Temples, of Stowe, the founder of which was Secretary to Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, and settled in Ireland in 1609. The first Lord PALMERSON was created a peer of Ireland March 12, 1722, under the title of Baron Temple and Viscount PALMERSTON. The late Viscount commenced his education at Harrow, went thence to the University of Edinburgh, where he studied mental philosophy under DUGALD STEWART, and was finally graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1806. He succeeded to his title at the age of eighteen, and, being deprived by the act of Union of his seat as a hereditary legislator in the Irish Parliament, he contested unsuccessfully at twenty-one years of age the representation in the House of Commons of Cambridge University with Lord HARVEY PETTY, Marquis of Lansdowne. Almost immediately afterward, he was returned for the proprietary borough of Bletchingley, and in 1807 was made a junior Lord of the Admiralty in the tory cabinet of the Duke of Portland. Between 1807 and 1811 he sat for the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, and in the latter he succeeded in securing the object of his then ambition, the representation of Cambridge University, which he retained for the ensuing twenty years. His first remarkable speech in Parliament was delivered in opposition to a motion for the production of papers explanatory of the British expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, when he objected "to making public the working of diplomacy, because it is the best economy of disclosures in that department to shut up future sources of information"—a principle in diplomacy on which he ever consistently acted.

In 1809 Lord PALMERSTON succeeded Lord CASTLEREAGH as Secretary of War in the PERCEVAL cabinet, an office which he filled uninterruptedly in five different administrations during a period of nineteen years. In 1822 he attached himself to the fortunes of the CANNING party, Lord CANNING then being foreign secretary, and adopted the views of the latter on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, parliamentary reform, and other domestic questions. He was continued in office in the WELLINGTON cabinet, after the death of CANNING, but retired when Mr. HUSKISSON was compelled by the hostility of the premier to resign. In 1828, for the first time in twenty-one years, he found himself opposed to the government, and in March of the succeeding year, and again in 1830, in a speech on the neutrality observed by the administration in the contest between DON MIGUEL and the Portugese liberals, he advocated the propriety of a more active and open sympathy with friendly nations engaged in the struggle for constitutional liberty. It was now he definitively severed himself from the tories, which brought upon him a large degree of abuse and ridicule from the journals of that party, and upon the accession of Whigs to power. In November, 1830, he was appointed by Earl GRAY foreign Secretary. By advocating Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Reform Bill, he lost his seat for Cambridge, but was in 1831 returned for Bletchingley. From 1832 to 1834 he represented South Hants, and since 1835 had been regularly returned from Tiverton.

He was prominent in effecting the recognition of Belgium, and in the formation of the quadruple alliance between England, France, Spain and Portugal, for the upholding of constitutional government in the two latter countries. During the brief administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL, from December, 1834, to April, 1835, he remained out of office; but upon the formation of the MELBOURNE ministery he was restored to the foreign secretaryship, which he held until September, 1841. During this term of office, his most noted achievement was the quadruple alliance with the Northern powers to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire. During the second PEEL administration he remained in opposition, attacking the administration of foreign affairs by Lord ABERDEEN with considerable severity, particularly the settlement of the boundary line between the State of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, which he stigmatized as the "ASHBURTON capitulation." In 1846 he returned to the foreign office in the RUSSELL Cabinet. Of the usurpation of extreme power by LOUIS NAPOLEON in December, 1851, he took a more friendly view than was at that time palatable to the English court. This disfavor was heightened by his refusal to submit his dispatches to ministers at foreign courts to the inspection of Prince ALBERT, and led to his dismissal from office by Lord JOHN RUSSELL at the instigation of court. Public opinion was in his favor, and in a few months he succeeded in overthrowing the ministry by which he was discarded. A year later he entered the coalition ministry of Lord ABERDEEN as home secretary, which position he held until February, 1855, when he was called upon to form the ministry by which the Russian war was brought to a close. In 1857 he dispatched an army to suppress the mutiny in India, and at the same time set on foot the series of military operations in China which led to the important treaty ratified in 1860. His government was overthrown in 1858 for introducing "the conspiracy to murder bill," shortly after the attempt of Orsini on the life of the Emperor of France. In June, 1859, he again formed a ministry, which was in power at the time of his death. The history of Lord PALMERSTON during the past five years is familiar to every reader. During the late rebellion he was true to his favorite policy of "lending the moral weight of England's opinion to struggling nationalities, but at the same time refusing any practical assistance," in that he never strenuously insisted upon the faithful carrying out of the neutrality doctrine urged by the Queen. What effect his death will have upon the questions now pending between this Government and Great Britain, it is perhaps too early to speculate upon; but it is fair to presume that the policy of the British Government will not be effected by the event. The title of Lord PALMERSTON expires with him, as he leaves no issue.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

The probable successor of Lord PALMERSTON, was born in London, August 19, 1792, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1813, he was chosen a member of the House of Commons for the borough of Tavistock, uniting his political fortunes with the Whig party. In 1810, he began his career as a parliamentary reformer, and though defeated, he renewed his motion from year to year, succeeding in getting the franchise transferred from a convicted borough to Yorkshire. In 1828, he carried the repeal of the test and corporation acts through Parliament, and in 1829, voted for the successful Catholic emancipation act. He succeeded in carrying through his reform bill in 1830. In 1835, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which place he held until 1839, when he became Secretary of State for war and for the colonies. He ceased to be minister August 30, 1841, when the second PEEL ministry succeeded to that of MELBOURNE. For five years he was chief of the opposition, but in 1846, or the breaking up of the tory party, he became prime minister, holding the office of first lord of the treasury. His ministry lasted until 1852, when he was defeated on the militia question and resigned. When the ABERDEEN ministry was formed, at the close of 1852, he became Secretary of State for foreign affairs, which office he soon exchanged for that of Lord President of the Council. He left the ABERDEEN ministry in 1855, and shortly afterward took the office of Colonial Secretary in the PALMERSTON ministry. He was sent as Britain's plenipotentiary to take part in the Vienna conference, which was intended to put an end to the Russian war; but his conduct in the conference not being approved by the English public, he withdrew from the cabinet July 16, 1855. In 1859 he was appointed Secretary of State for foreign affairs, which position he was filling at the time of Lord PALMERSTON'S death. In 1861 he was elevated to the house of peers with the title of Earl RUSSELL of Kingston-Russell.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

A person unacquainted with the flow of tides into the rivers along the ocean coast might exclaim in amazement, on first seeing it, how can they get a boat down this river, which has taken the sudden fancy to flow with a rush up stream? So, many of those who have not known, heard or feared anything about a national debt, till they saw it growing, growing rapidly, till its millions of amount were counted by the hundred, and then by the thousand may wonder how it can ever be paid. A little patient waiting will show an ebb of the tide, and a change in the prospects of the national indebtedness.

When the income remained on the peace scale, and the expenses were rapidly increased by the necessities of the war, the debt grew in proportion to the difference between them. Four years of this process raised the debt to its present vast amount. But now, the income being on the war footing, and the expenses on the peace scale, the debt will be proportionably diminished. The tide has already turned, a reduction has already been made to the extent of thirteen millions in one month, and probably it will be equally reduced in another. In succeeding months undoubtedly the movement will be in the same direction, with greater or less rapidity. For the ensuing year, for example, the navy estimates will require but thirty millions, which for the previous year were one hundred and thirty-nine millions. Here is a reduction, in a single item, of about four-fifths of the whole expense, or, one hundred and nine millions of the outlay stopped at once. The army expenses will be diminished, probably, in quite as large a proportion, notwithstanding the large pension list, and so diminish the outlay by a still larger amount. It has, in fact, been stated that the expenses of the next year will not exceed one hundred millions. Besides, as the debt is diminished, the interest, which is a large item of the expenses of Government, will decrease with it, and leave a surplus to pay on the principal. In addition to this, the labor and business of the country, returning to more productive channels, and opening up new resources of wealth, the revenue, if we have wise legislation, will be augmented, while the burden of taxes, felt more for its novelty than its amount, will be lightened; that is, will be less in proportion to the means of paying it, and it will be less felt by the ease and the habit of paying it.

Patient waiting is all we want, nor will the waiting require to be long, even though the entire extinguishment of the debt were contemplated or desirable, within a brief period. But as the debt has been incurred in the maintenance of the Union and for the benefit of future generations, it would be entirely consistent with justice, that a portion of it should be perpetuated for future generations to liquidate, and thus the revenues of the Government be contracted to its current necessities.

CONSOLIDATION.

The action of the City Councils at the meeting on Monday evening, on the subject of Consolidation, was not only wise and timely, but auspicious of harmony on that important question. We understand that there is reason to expect similar action on the part of the Councils of Allegheny City. The Committee on the part of the Board of Trade, of which Governor JOHNSTON is chairman, we understand are hard at work, and have made good progress in mastering the general principles of a plan for consolidating the cities and boroughs. So far as we have heard, the proposition meets with no serious resistance, and it gives us pleasure to be able to state, that the prospects for one Pittsburgh are highly favorable.

THE CAUSE OF THE CATTLE DISEASE EXPLAINED.—Dr. CULLES, of the Romish Church, in England, explains the cause of the cattle disease by asserting that "the excessive attachment of man to the beasts of the field appears to be punished by the diseases which now fall on them." To say the very least, this is novel, nevertheless as sound in reason as many other things from equally learned quarters. The Evangelical Alliance, in England, finds the cause "in that materialistic Pantheism which has, in these present times, spread itself to so many souls, and finds its advocates in so many classes, and which teaches man to deify the Government and the existence of a personal Almighty Ruler of the world." "This divine," remarks the New York *Times*, "would be more intelligible as to the cattle disease if that visitation had not been limited to a few counties in England—where we are not aware that there is more Pantheism than in France, where the cattle disease has scarcely been heard of. But the matter is probably too deep for any one but those who have taken it in hand."

THANKSGIVING.—The President has designated a day of Thanksgiving, and recommended its observance throughout the country. It is a seasonable and becoming thing, after the great trials and happy deliverances that the country has had. The Christian people were earnestly solicited and were strongly impelled to pray for the Union and the return of peace to it, while war was raging. They will not be unready to unite in thanksgiving for the bestowment of the favors they asked. And we hope that the Christian people of the Southern States will unite in the observance. They have as much cause for gratitude, on the close of the war, as other portions of the people have, and it would be highly creditable to them to raise as high their voices in the National Hymn of Praise.

DESERVED PUNISHMENT.—A man named WHITTIER, a doctor, has been convicted and punished in Chicago for selling obscene books and papers. Judge VAN BUREN gave the fellow a severe lecture, and imposed on him a fine of one hundred dollars. The punishment was made thus light in consequence of an appeal for mercy and a promise to quit at once the despicable business.

It would be well for the community if every person who debases himself to such a trade, to corrupt and ruin others, could be visited with the punishment that the law threatens against the offense. The infamous doctor who peddled small-pox last year, from rebeldom, did less injury, and was not so great a blot on his honorable profession.

KETCHUM, THE FORGER.—The New York *Post* says that this culprit has pleaded guilty in his own motion, without the suggestion of counsel or friends. It is said, also, that he frankly confesses the crimes he has committed, which have filled him with contrition and sorrow, and he is willing to bear the penalties to which they have exposed him. He has never affected a stoical indifference in regard to them, as some of the newspapers have represented, but in all his interviews with his relatives and others, has shown the utmost penitence and tenderness of conscience.

THE FAMILY TREASURE.—This interesting and valuable monthly is promptly issued, for November. The reading that it furnishes to its numerous readers is entertaining and improving. The instructive and somewhat peculiar story of ALEXANDER MENCHIKOFF is finished in this number. The name of Professor WILLIAMS was connected with the first number, but was afterwards modestly veiled in his initials. We hope he will continue his fine translations in future numbers of the *Treasure*. The *Treasure* is published by Rev. Dr. MCKINNEY, 111 Smithfield street.

NEW YORK.—The Republicans are confident of carrying New York at the election which takes place on Tuesday next. The canvass is one of unusual spirit, and marked by bitter personalities, in which THURLOW WEED is made to appear conspicuously. The Democrats started with the advantage, but they soon lost it,—and if we can trust appearances and assurances, they will lose the State rather badly.

Gov. Oglesby has received a communication from Gen Oakes in relation to the necessity of longer guarding the tomb of the late President Lincoln, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, stating, as a reason for the inquiry, that, if it is decided to continue the guard, winter quarters must be provided for them. Should the guard be discontinued, relic-hunters would carry off the granite front of the tomb in a few weeks.

PERSONAL.

—General Meade, in an address before the American Union Commission in Philadelphia, said that in the States alluded to there are at least fifty thousand persons who are, at the present time, suffering from the misery which the war has entailed upon them. Men had been obliged to leave their homes at short notice; their farms, in consequence, had been neglected, and are now laid waste and uncultivated.

—General Saxton has ordered the restoration of a large number of plantations in South Carolina to their former owners; but many of these are hardly worth acceptance, in so far as their cultivation is concerned, for the reason that they have not only been stripped of everything necessary for their successful working, but the residences and outbuildings have also been destroyed, so that there is shelter for neither man nor beast.

—Mr. John Van Buren in his Albany speech related a part of a private conversation with a Republican politician, and his interlocutor has published the rest of the conversation. Prince John said Governor Seymour was "a d—d fool," that he "spoiled every thing at Chicago," was an "extraordinary political accident." And then said John, "a quiet accident who says nothing, and falls into prominent position, and by keeping still while in office manages to conceal his unfitness, and then tumbles into another good place, is unsuprehensible; but how a man who talks perpetually, both in office and out of office, and as perpetually exhibits his weakness, and being often found out, ever comes up again, is beyond understanding." John further observed that Seymour had no strength in the Democratic party, and your people make him all that he is, by abusing him, which renders it necessary for the people to defend him, because he happens to belong to us. He would have gone out of sight long ago, but every time he is about going under, Bennett pitches into him in the *Herald*, and so catches him by the hair of his head and hauls him to the surface.

—A gentleman from Richmond says that the position taken by Governor Pierpont as to the South not being willing to submit to pay the war debt of the North, and the consequent action of Hon. Freeman Clarke in ejecting him from the Treasury Department, has been worth twenty-five thousand votes to him for a re-election as Governor.

—Sir Morton Peto made a speech at an entertainment in New York a few evenings since, in which he said: "I made a visit to the large printing establishing of Charles Wilson in Chicago, and I assure you I never felt so truly the manner in which Americans had gone into the war before. In walking through the office, Mr. Wilson pointed out some thirty or forty compositors who had been four years away to the war. One had been a captain, another a major, others lieutenants, sergeants and privates. Yet there they were setting type as quietly as though a war had never been. I saw fifteen hands farmer's sons, on a plantation, peacably feeding a threshing machine. They went into the struggle to save the Union, and having done it, now go back to the ways of peace and industry without a thought. Europe is interested in it. But the South coming forward so freely and adopting themselves back again into the Union, is one of the strangest aspects of the whole contest."

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The Southern States and the President

We are prepared to believe that the following, which is the substance of a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*, is not wholly without foundation in truth: "The action of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton as Governor; of Georgia, in advocating the payment of the rebel war indebtedness, and of Mississippi in refusing to take up and pass the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, is believed to have seriously affected the future policy of the President, concerning those States, and to have endangered the admission of those delegates in the next Congress. Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment a general amnesty would have been at once declared in favor of all rebels; as it is, but few amnesties will, in all probability, be hereafter granted to citizens of these States. The same is true of Georgia and South Carolina. The action of their conventions has not justified Presidential confidence, and the rigors of the military government and martial law will be the consequence."

GOOD CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

By the use of
NEUTRAL SULPHATE OF LIME.

The best and most reliable article, put up in packages sufficient for one barrel. Sold wholesale and retail at

McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
McCLARRAN'S DRUG STORE,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

Also, the finest Indigo, best Soda Ash, pure Pine Tar, and the finest stock of Medicinal Liquors in the city. When in need of drugs or medicines, be sure to go the above named house, and you will get none but the best articles. oct10

A CARD.

Having transferred the Labratory with all the stock on hand for the manufacture of WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTRIFICE, (as made by the late Dr. W. A. WARD, for the last thirty years,) to JOSEPH FLEMING, Esq., No. 84 Market street, he alone is authorized to manufacture the same.

W. W. WARD,
25 FIFTH STREET.
PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1865. oct20-3t

FOR SALE—
1 Heavy Foundry Crane.
1 Cast Iron Foundry Cupola.
2 Second-hand Flue Boilers, 22 feet long, 36 inches diameter, with fire fronts, breaching, &c.
Inquire of W. A. ROGERS,
at Citizens' Insurance office, or of
PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO.,
Rochester, Pa.
oct31-3t

STEWART AND RICKETTS.—INFORMATION WANTED of Mr. STEWART, marble dealer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the banks of the Allegheny river, who married a Miss RICKETTS. This lady and her brother, ELIAS RICKETTS, or their heirs, will hear something greatly to their advantage by addressing S. JESSURUN, 420 Broadway, New York. oct31 3iend

20,000 POUNDS NEW DRIED PEACHES.

ALSO, 200 DOZEN CANNED PEACHES.
In store and for sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
oct27 No. 12 Smithfield street.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gunges and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Gauge.
Eastman's and other approved Gunges.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gunges tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-M,W&F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

VINEGAR.

The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his new Warehouse, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET, is now prepared promptly to fill orders.
A. BALLOU,
Office 170 Second street.
oct28-3m Between Smithfield and Grant streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON COMPANY, will be held at the office of Springer Harbaugh, Liberty street, on MONDAY, November 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
no1 td SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, October 31, 1865.

AN ELECTION

FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS
Of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. P. HERBERT,
no1-td Secretary.

STEUBENVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Winter Session of this Institution will open on the first MONDAY of November, (6th).
Terms: boarding, room, light &c., $90 per session of five months. Tuition, $10 to $20, according to class. Washing, 50 cts. per dozen. Music, Painting, Drawing and Fuel extra. Half in advance.
Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Superintendent.
Rev. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal. no1-6t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
Pleasantly situated in Fayette county, Pa., one mile from Millsonberg station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, 170 acres, more or less, well watered; one hundred acres cleared, balance well timbered, of the best quality, both in office and out of office, and as perpetually exhibits his weakness, and being often found out, ever comes up again, is beyond understanding." John further observed that Seymour had no strength in the Democratic party, and your people make him all that he is, by abusing him, which renders it necessary for the people to defend him, because he happens to belong to us. He would have gone out of sight long ago, but every time he is about going under, Bennett pitches into him in the *Herald*, and so catches him by the hair of his head and hauls him to the surface.

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T SQUARES,
German silver and brass cases of
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
TRIANGLES,
IRREGULAR CURVES,
Flat and triangular SCALES.
For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
no1 corner Wood and Third streets

CAUTION.

THE LAND, LOTS AND APPURTENANCES, in Allegheny county, and hereinafter owned and occupied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a canal, having been conveyed by the State in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all persons are hereby CAUTIONED from purchasing or leasing the same, or any portion thereof, from any persons whatever other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or their assigns. This CAUTION has been deemed proper in view of certain advertisements, by unauthorized parties, offering to sell, rent, or lease certain portions of said land and property.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
no1-1m Solicitors for Owners.

POSITIVE SALE
FOR
ONE WEEK
OF
NEW DRY GOODS.
At Prices Below:
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market street.

RUSSIA CRASH,
700 pieces extra heavy at 12½ cents per yard, cheaper elsewhere for 20 cents, except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

PRINTS.
One case at 20 cents, one case at 25, one case at 28, sold everywhere at 31 cents except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTING,
One case very fine, only 31 cents per yard, sold everywhere at 45 cents, except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

4-4 SHIRTING AND SHEETING,
Very cheap, quality for 37½ cts., sold everywhere at 50 and 62½ cts., except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

PRINTED DELAINES,
50 cts per yard—cheaper than ever offered at 75 cents per yard, can only be had at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

4-4 FRENCH CHINTZES,
Only 40 cts. per yard, sold everywhere for 87½ cts., except at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

7-8 and 4-4 LINEN SHEETINGS.
Only 37½ and 50 cents per yard—cheaper than ordinary goods can only be found at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
50 cts each, sold elsewhere at 88 50.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
Cheaper than any house west of New York; to be convinced come and see.

SATIN PLAID POPLINS,
Double Fold, Plaid and Stripe, great bargains, only 62½ cents. Sold everywhere at 81 00 per yard.

PLAID SATIN EMPRESS,
Book Fold; beautiful goods; cheap at $1 00. GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S price only 62½ cents.

FRENCH MERINOS,
Poplins, Reps, Empress Cloths, Bombazines, Corded Merinos and Delaines, Mohairs, Imitation and French Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Paisley Plaid, black and white Plaids; all new goods; cheaper than them all, for ONE WEEK, or during the GREAT SALE, at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

CLOTH CLOAKS,
Will you buy at 86 00? at 88 00? at $10 00? at $12 00? at $14 00? at $16 00? at $17 00? at $18 00? at $25 00? By styles to select from. $5 00 on a Cloak Cheaper than elsewhere at our Cloak and Shawl Rooms, 92 Market street.

TABLE LINENS,
62½@75 cents. Tweeds, 37½ cents. Cassimeres, 87½ cents and $1. Flannels cheap. Everything cheap, during the Great Sale for one week, at GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S.

KID GLOVES,
Best quality, stitched or plain, only $1 50.
no1-1w

FALL AND
WINTER GOODS.

KNIT SHIRTS and
DRAWERS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NUBIAS,
HOODS,
COMFORTS,
SHAWLS,
GLOVES and
HOSIERY,
In Full Stock.
R. H. PALMER,
no1 84 Wood street.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FALL & WINTER STYLES
—AT THE—
PITTSBURGH
Cloak and Mantilla Store.
No. 73 Market street
WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
From the following popular brands of cloths:
BEAVER CASTOR, BEAVER CHINCHILLA, WHITNEY TRICOTS, WASHINGTON and MIDDLESEX BEAVERS, PLUSH, FROSTED BEAVERS, VALOURS, VELVETS, AND A MAGNIFICENT QUALITY OF
REP SILK,
ADAPTED FOR WINTER WEAR.
All the above fabrics we are getting up after the
Latest Paris and New York Styles.
For beauty and elegance they far surpass any previous season since the introduction of the cloak trade in Pittsburgh. We will continue the incoming season with new and fresh goods every morning, introducing everything knobby as it makes its appearance in New York.
P. S.—Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock, as we are the only special Cloak and Mantilla House west of Philadelphia, and can sell from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than they can. Our stock will bear inspection.
M. J. SPENCE,
no1 NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

CORN.
Prime old shelled Corn arriving and for sale by D. WALLACE,
oct17 353 Liberty street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A good Stout Boy. At KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO'S. No. 80 Wood street. no1-1

WANTED—SITUATION

WANTED—By a young man whose afternoons are unemployed, a situation to do a retail store. Salary no object. Address J. C., at this office. no1-3t

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—To Rent—A Store any time between now and Spring. Rent moderate; central location. Would invest small bonus. Address CAPTAIN, Commercial Office. no1-3t

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—A house and somegarden, on Perrysville Road, within three miles of Pittsburgh, or on any leading railroad within twelve miles. Address M. F. K., P. O. Box 2685. oct27-6t

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address oct3-tf "C," Commercial office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—Great chance for agents—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, complete in one large volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains exacting matter, equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oct2-6t&3m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—$10 to $50 a Day—Men to engage in a pleasant and paying business, to give us a call. Parties going south or West will do well to call on us before leaving the city. The capital required is $25 to $500, and pays from $10 to $50 a day. An examination of the business, the cost, the demand, the sales and profits, will set skepticism at defiance, and capitalists to thinking. D. you wish to do a large business on a small capital? here is a chance. The results are equal to those of a large capital investment in business giving you a pleasant, paying and permanent business, suited to the times. TILDEN & CO., No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oct7-6t

SCHAEFFER & BUDENBERG'S
APPARATUSES. Works at Buckau, Magdeburg, and Manchester and New York.
Patent steam-pressure, hydraulic, blast and vacuum gauges. Improved engine counters, (registers,) indicators and dynamometers. Patent steam traps, saving fuel, saving steam and repairs by relieving the piping of most of their troubles. Patent steam traps, saving steam in heating, cooking and drying arrangements. Patent salt mattic oil feeders. Patent watchman's time detectors. Patent low water alarms for stationary boilers. Patent locomotives smoke stack and spark arresters. Spring balances for locomotives. Hydraulic pumps. Patent lifters, pipes, and for the service of Hydraulic press's. Air pumps, with patent gauge for testing gauges. Levels, Water gauges, Water gauges, steam engines, and boiler fittings in general.
IRON HAND, Sole Agent,
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineer,
75 Grant street.
All articles warranted. Gauges tested and repaired. oct30 6mo-end

S. F. LEYDE,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
251 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Second door above Christ's M. E. church.)
Artificial Eyes, Nose, Lips, Palate and
TEETH,
Teeth perfectly fitted, articulated, shaped, sized and colored, to subserve individual case, in perfect imitation of nature and mounted on FINE GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM and PORCELAIN. Also, the common Vulcanized Rubber, or cheap "blow work."
Persons desiring this kind of work can get a better article for $4 to $8, with beautiful gums, a more natural appearance and finer finish than can be made by any "steam machinery."
Call and see ten different specimens, ranging in price $4 to $75. All work guaranteed to be just as represented.
Having been in active practice for ten years, is thoroughly prepared to perform every operation in the best manner.
Teeth Extracted
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
By the use of a
Perfectly safe Anæsthetic.
oct31-3m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

At a meeting of owners and Captains of Tow Boats navigating the Allegheny river, held in Pittsburgh, October 17th, 1865, it was
Resolved, That in view of late decisions of our Courts holding us responsible for accidents, "even when proven unavoidable," that in future we will tow only under an article of agreement, duly signed by shipper

The Daily Commercial

THE PEACE AUTUMN.

Thank God for rest where none molest,
And none can make afraid!
For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest,
Beneath the homestead shade!

Bring pike and gun, the sword's red scourge,
The hero's lifelong chains,
And beat them at the blacksmith's forge,
To ploughshares for our plains.

Alike henceforth our hills of snow,
And vales where cotton flowers;
All streams that flow, all winds that blow,
Are Freedom's native powers.

Henceforth to Labor's chivalry
Be knightly honors paid;
For nobler than the sword's shall be
The sickle's accolade.

Build up an altar to the Lord,
O grateful hearts of ours!
And shape it of the greenest sward
That ever drank the showers.

Lay all the bloom of gardens there,
And there the orchard fruits;
Bring golden grain from sun and air,
From earth her goodly roots.

There let our banners droop and flow,
The stars arise and fall;
Our roll of martyrs, sad and slow,
Let sighing breezes call.

Their names let hands of horn and tan,
And rough-shod feet applaud,
Who died to make the slave a man,
And link with toil reward.

There let the common heart keep time
To such an anthem sung,
As never swelled on poet's rhyme,
Or thrilled on singer's tongue.

Song of our burden and relief,
Of peace and joyful calm,
The passion of our mighty grief,
And our exceeding joy!

A song of praise to Him who filled
The harvests sown in tears,
And gave each field a double yield
To feed our battle-years!

A song of faith that trusts the end
To match the good begun,
Nor doubts the power of Love to blend
The hearts of men as one!

GOTTSCHALK IN A NEW ROLE.

His Disgraceful Intrigues in San Francisco—He is Compelled to Leave the City in Disguise.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 3.

The newspapers of this State have been ringing for a number of days with the details of a scandalous transaction that occurred at the Pacific Female College, near Oakland, just across the bay from this city, not a long since. The parties to the affair were two young ladies of this city, Miss Peck and Miss Addie, and Louis M. Gottschalk, the pianist, and Le Gay, a fashionable hatter on Commercial street. A brief history of the affair may not prove uninteresting to your readers, as showing something of San Francisco life. The two young ladies, whose names are given above, were the daughters of respectable parents in this city, and had been attending the Oakland College for a considerable time. They were there when Gottschalk came to this country. How he made the acquaintance of the girls is not clearly established; but he did know them to their eternal ruin. One evening Gottschalk and Le Gay left this city in an open boat, crossed the bay to Oakland, a distance of eight miles, and proceeded in a carriage to the college, a short distance from the town. The girls were apprised of their coming, and got out of the college by a deception played on the principal. They were dressed only in their night clothes, their other garments being hid outside. The tender damsels were assisted into the carriage, and away the party drove to a hotel kept by a Frenchman near the bridge, which spans an arm of the bay that runs up between Oakland and San Antonio, and then drove to another hotel, where they remained till near morning.

At the college, in the meantime, a storm was brewing. The matron of the institution had missed the girls, and they were diligently searched for all over the building. No trace of them could be found. The stars were growing pale ere the guilty girls awoke to their true position, and became anxious to return to the college. They got into the carriage and were rolled away to the institution. As they were trying to steal in, they were confronted by the principal. The trembling girls were taken before the matron, and there they acknowledged to their guilt. They were expelled from the college, and their parents took them home. The story soon got on the streets of San Francisco, and finally the newspapers told all about it. The indignation of the people against Gottschalk and his hatter companion was great, and tar and feathers were freely talked of. Le Gay subscribed to an affidavit stating that he had no criminal connection with the girl he was with. The girl said she was the equity of an indiscretion, he said, but nothing more. Of course people believed as much of the affidavit as they chose. The terror of Gottschalk was perfectly ridiculous. He saw a pistol in everything, and an avenger wherever he went. His fears grew upon him at such an alarming rate that he sneaked to the city prison one evening, and requested to be locked up to save him from the fury of the populace. The prison keeper complied with his request, and took the poor, trembling wretch inside, and closed the ponderous door. Gottschalk was still afraid that he might be caught, and wanted to go in a cell. The prison was nearly full, and the keeper was compelled to put him in with a negro and a Chinaman. He said he did not seduce the girl, but that she seduced him.

The steamship Colorado was advertised to sail on the following day for Panama. Gottschalk was afraid of an avenging bullet, and he resolved to leave on the Colorado and go to New York. Disguised as an "honest miner" from Dutch Flat, the "eminent pianist" walked across the stage plank on board the steamer. Not even the "leading citizens," who had rendered him so many farewell concerts, could have detected the fascinating *roue*, the irresistible gallant, the distinguished Gottschalk, in the dirty-looking individual who went aboard across the stage plank of the Colorado. As soon as he got on board the ship, he procured a stateroom, went into it, and hired a man to keep guard over him until the ship left the harbor. This was the manner in which Gottschalk left us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has stood the test of time, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being composed in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when as the finer article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to jetty black. It will not stain the skin, nor soil the clothing. Sweat 75 cents, and you will be scientifically supplied with the BEST dye ever produced. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.
oct28-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. Branch Store at Salem, Ohio.
ap15.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Logs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied.
sep14-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.
dec2

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMEMBER,
SOUTH & ROSS,
63 Market street.
GIVE THEM A CALL. oct3

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable rates.
S. DALZELL,
No. 132 Smithfield St., South door from Virgin Alley

APPLES.
200 Barrels Green Apples
at received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oct21

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Third night but two of
the re-engagement, and last but three of the favorite American tragedian,

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear in his great character, Edwin Arden, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, when he will be presented the beautiful five act play, as dramatised expressly for Mr. Edwin Adams by Belle De Marguerite, from Lemyson's celebrated poem, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN; or, UNDER THE PALM.
Enoch Arden.....Edwin Adams,
To conclude with the
ROUGH DIAMONDS.
Thursday, by particular request, HAMLET.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
MME. GHIONI & SIG. SUSINI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH.....DIRECTOR.

Mr. Strakosch announces with much pleasure, that he has succeeded in engaging a complete and efficient Italian Opera Company, embracing some of the most eminent and favorably known artists, and a complete CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, comprising some of the most talented artists from New York, with whom he will give in Pittsburgh, for

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.
SIX DIFFERENT GRAND OPERAS,

In a style unrivalled by any other management.

The following eminent artists from the New York Academy of Music constitute the Ghioni & Susini Grand Italian Opera Company:

Signorina CARLOTTA GHIONI, the famous Dramatic Prima Donna, from the Italian Opera, New York Academy of Music, and the Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH, the favorite Contralto.

Mlle. CANNISSA, Prima Donna, Grover's Grand Opera.

Signors MACAFERRI and ERRANI, First Tenors, of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies of Music.

Signor MANCUSI, the eminent Baritone, from the Grand Opera, Theatre Tacon, Havana.

Signor AUGUSTINO SUSINI, the grand Basso Profundo, late of Max Maretzek's Italian Opera, New York.

Signor ANTON GRAFF, the celebrated Basso Buffo, late of Grover's German Opera.

Mlle. PAROZZI and Sig. ZAPUZZI, Second Donnas. Sig. XIMENES and Sig. PERNI, Second Tenors.

Sig. LOCATELLI and Sig. MASSIO, Second Bassos. Conductor.....Sig. FRANCISCO ROSA.
Leader.....Mr. E. Zitteroari.
Stage Manager.....Sig. Nardini.
Prompter.....Sig. Iauza.
Properties.....Sig. T. Grillo.
Costumes.....Mme. Nardini, Sig. Santelli.

The entirely new and costly wardrobe has been purchased by the Director in Paris.

The following operas will be performed with a cast of unsurpassed strength:

ERNANI, MARTHA, IL TROVATORE, FAUST, NORMA, DON GIOVANNI.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes $12.

The sale of Season Tickets, ($9 each,) entitling the holder to a secured seat for each night, will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 1, at 9 A. M., at C. C. Keller's Music Store. Sale of tickets for single nights will commence at the same place on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, at 9 A. M. oct2-3t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON,
Will speak at
LAFAYETTE HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, November 2d.
Subject: HOME THRUSTS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 50 cents. Secured seats 25 cents extra. Holders of season tickets will be at no extra expense for reserved seats. Seats may be secured at the Library Rooms, on Wednesday, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, November 7. C. Oscanyan, the distinguished Orientalist, will lecture on Turkish Life and Manners.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr., WM. B. EDWARDS,
R. C. ALBREE, CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
JAS. J. DONNELL, O. MCCLINTOCK,
oct30-4t Lecture Committee.

COV'T SALES & PROPOSAL.

FINAL SALES OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of NOVEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW YORK.
New York city, TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
New York City, THURSDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Pa., THURSDAY, November 2, 9, 16 and 23—100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Pa., SATURDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.
Harrisburg, Pa., TUESDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.
Harrisburg, Pa., THURSDAY, November 2, 9, 16 and 23—100 Horses each day.
Mechanicsburg, Pa., TUESDAY, November 7—100 Horses.
Allentown, Pa., WEDNESDAY, November 15—100 Horses.
Pottsville, Pa., FRIDAY, November 12—100 Horses.
Chester, Delaware county, Pa., WEDNESDAY, November 22—100 Horses.
Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY, November 16—100 Horses.
Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY, November 30—100 Horses.
Titusville, Pa., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, November 23 and 24—100 Mules each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Del., TUESDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
Wilmington, Del., FRIDAY of each week—100 Mules each day.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Md., WEDNESDAY, November 15—100 Horses.
Baltimore, Md., WEDNESDAY, November 29—100 Horses.

GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 Horses each day.
No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

At this series of sales all the Government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should therefore await themselves of this fine opportunity to purchase.

For sales of public animals in the West, see official Western newspapers.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. oct27-4d

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BOATS
AND BARGES, AT AUCTION.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 12, 1865.

The following named Boats and Barges will be sold at public auction, as follows, viz:

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats Ohio and T. D. Horner.

Eight Model Barges, and
(56) Fifty-six Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at low-water mark at Louisville and New Albany, Ind.

AT EVANSVILLE, IND., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboat Lee Eaves.

Six Model Barges;
Four Gunwale Barges, and
One Wharf-boat, lying at that place.

AT CAIRO, ILLS., NOVEMBER 1 AND 2, at 10 A. M., the Steamboat "U. S.," one Wharf-boat, and about eighty Model, Gunwale and other Barges, now lying at that place.

AT SAINT LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Steamboats
Autocrat, Izetta,
D. A. Januarry, Nebraska,
Metropolitan, R. C. Woods,
Ad. Hines, Fairchilds,
One Wrecking Barge—E. M. Ryland—complete;
Wharfboat Dearborne;
(50) Fifty Model Barges, and
(20) Twenty Gunwale and other Barges,
Lying at Saint Louis.

The boats will be sold with all the furniture, rigging, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service will be received as cash at their full face value, in payment for all property sold; otherwise terms cash.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier Gen. and Quartermaster.
oct7-mov4

1865. FALL. 1865.

I. E. WALRAVEN.
MASONIC HALL,
719 Chesnut street, Philadelphia,
HAS NOW OPEN HIS
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
Curtain Materials,

The most elegant assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, selected by him personally in the best European markets, consisting in part of

FRENCH BROCATELLES,
SATIN DAMASKS,
SILK TERRY,
PLAIN SATIN,
SMYRNA CLOTH,
COTELINE,
PLAIN WOOL REP,
STRIPED FRENCH TERRY,
SATIN DE LAINE,
WOOL DAMASK,
PEKIN CLOTH,
PLAIN TERRY.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
PIANO COVERS,
TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES, with Attached Cornices, all styles, at
WALRAVEN'S,
719 Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, October 9, 1865. oct12-1m

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au3-1y

CHARLES DUFFIELD'S
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
No. 12 Smithfield street
ly28

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manageress.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Last night but two of
M'lle MARIE ZOE.
The beautiful Cuban Sylph, who will appear in two exciting plays.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 1st, the performance will commence with the thrilling drama of the

BROKEN SWORD; or, THE BOY AVENGER.
Myrillo.....M'lle Zoe.
To conclude with the semi-comic drama, in two acts, entitled
MOUNTAIN DEVIL.
Julietta.....M'lle Zoe.
Saturday afternoon,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

LECTURE BY
BISHOP SIMPSON,
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3d.
SUBJECT:
THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8½ P. M. Tickets can be obtained at the door. [oct-3t

MASONIC HALL.
ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, October 30th.
Return of the favorites,
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE,
AND YOUNG FAMALE BRASS BAND.
TWENTY STAR PERFORMERS.

The management point with no small gratification to their list of unrivalled performers and extraordinary novelties and attractions, and beg to assure the public that they have not stopped at any expense which would enable them to defy competition and outvie every other travelling establishment in the country. They point to the result of their efforts with justifiable pride, and look with confidence to a generous and appreciative public to reward them for their untiring efforts to afford them an attractive, cheap and novel entertainment. Mr. Carter has, at an enormous expense, purchased in London the new and wonderful optical illusion, invented by Prof. Pepper, entitled

PROTEUS, OR WE ARE HERE, BUT NOT HERE,

Which will be exhibited each evening in connection with the usual novel and pleasing entertainments of

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE.

Tickets.....35 cents.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents.
oct28-9t L. M. W. STEERE, Agent.

TENNYSON CLUB

LECTURES.

At the request of many, the Lecture Committee of the Tennyson Club have consented to issue a limited number of COURSE TICKETS for the season of 1865-66. The list of lecturers for the coming season comprise the names of

Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. HENRY S. GILES,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
Rt. Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS.

And others. A course of twelve lectures will be given from the first of November next.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the great English Commoner, will deliver two lectures before the club on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 6 and 7.

Mr. Thompson will lecture only for the Tennyson Club.

Season Tickets, $3 00. Now for sale at the principal Book, Music and Drug Stores.

Reserved seats, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, November 7, for holders of season tickets, without extra charge.

GEORGE T. VANDOREN,
oct23-2w President.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
10 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Terms by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jy8-1y

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.

MAILS close at 11 A. M. on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, (less, however, than half ounce), and can be procured at any of our offices.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupons bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangeable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.

California and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
oct28

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 233 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block)
PITTSBURGH, Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oct2-1m

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, &c.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3-au25-6m

MADISON STRATTON.....THOS. G. POINTER,
HAMPTON J. CHENY,.....B. P. ROY.
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally,
Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorp & Co., James Dalzell & Sons,
Jones & Laughlins, Zug & Co.,
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Painter & sons,
Eberenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct3-2m

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT
GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
y8 136 Wood street.

WINDOW GLASS.
100 boxes double strength City Glass, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct5 Corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

WHEAT—Red Winter and Spring, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct7 257 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

1865 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE TRAINS DAILY.

On and after MONDAY, October 16th, trains will leave Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2.50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5.30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Blairsville Branch, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4.35 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 p. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a. m.

Penn Accommodation 10.30 p. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily except Sunday, at 9.10 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 3.35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6.05 p. m.

The CHICAGO EXPRESS leaves Wall's station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m., returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.15 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second "	6.45 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second "	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at Public Auction, DECEMBER 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the WAREHOUSE OF WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, the following Unclaimed Freight—unless previously removed by owners:

List of Goods in Store of White Bros & Co.
H Herk, Pittsburgh, two bbls varnish.
No mark, two iron oil bbls.
Do one of cask.
Davidson, Frazier & Co., Pittsburgh, thirteen bbls cement.
J. W. Spear, Pittsburgh, one bag wool bags.
H. L. Harris, Pittsburgh, three boxes glassware.
Gemel & Otto, Pittsburgh, one box glassware.
F. Ashelman, Manchester, one box merchandise.
F. D. Fronheim, Pittsburgh, three boxes soap.
H. J. Straub, Pittsburgh, two boxes b. powders.
J. S. Lash, Pittsburgh, one horse hat rake.
N. R. Steel, Pittsburgh, one box butter.
H. Hemmelright, Pittsburgh, one box cheese.
Shamb & Brown, Allegheny, Pa., twelve wind mills.
A. Freeman, Pittsburgh, one bbl trees.
Mechanick & Co., Pittsburgh, one reaper.
M. Sharp, Walnut Bend Oil Co., Pittsburgh, two bxs machinery, two iron wheels, one smoke stack, one steam boiler.
R. R. Bulger, Pittsburgh, one bbl varnish.
Lutz & Watts, Pittsburgh, one beer keg.
C. Eberhart, Pittsburgh, two beer kegs.
No mark, lot of glass and stone.
Do iron fork.
J. D. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, one barrel.
Jas. McKee, Pittsburgh, one bbl vinegar.
W. Thicken, Pittsburgh, four bbls beans, one half bbl beans.
Reden & Sanders, Pittsburgh, two half bbls varnish.
T. Lanklin, Pittsburgh, one quire paper, pckg, two reels keelers and tube, one bale twine, two boxes carpets.
W. Roust & Co., Lawreneeville, Pa., one roll leather.
Fleming, Irwin, Pittsburgh, six cane seat chairs, one rocker chair.
J. Bolton, Pittsburgh, one half bbl wine.
C. ALFRED SMITH, Freight Agent.
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1865. oct21-1m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
UNCLAIMED FREIGHTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, December 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the warehouse of MESS. MORTIMORE Firestone near Market, the following articles, unless previously claimed.

No mark, a lot of crude and refined oil barrels.
G. B. & Co., 1 bbl sugar.
No mark, one box.
John McPherson, one small box.
John Sweteer, Harmer, O., one small box.
Wengell & W., La Crosse, Wis., one keg paint.
No mark, one bbl sugar.
Do one reeding horse.
Do one wooden mail.
Do one keg molasses.
Do one stand.
Do one reaper, one knife.
Do one piece pipe (copper.)
Do three pes wooden mer'y.
Do one bbl iron rods.
Do one sack wool.
J. B. Taylor, Freeport, 1 roll leather.
J. & W. Rhea, Pittsburgh, 1 piece wardrobe.
No mark, one wash boiler, iron.
May & Co., one bake pan.
Geo. E. Smith, Indiana Station, one bdl slats.
No mark, one piece casting.
Do two washboards.
Do one wooden chest.
Do one church.
Do one piece stove.
Do one bdl empty sacks.
Do two bdls bows.
Do nine bdls pick handles.
Do one fan mill.
Do two iron bbls C. soda.
Hunter & Miller, two bdls scythe snaths.
H. Kincer, Cambridge, one bag timothy seed.
Clearfield Co., 1 box roofing paper.
Henry Carnger, Warsaw, Ind., one box.
D. C. Kneeland, 1 bdl straw boards.
No mark, one piece casting, one grate.
Do one bdl casting, (four pcs).
Do one lot file, (some broken).
Do one bdl H. H. G.
De Moss, Barney & Co., Roscoe, Ohio, one W. mill.
C. A. CARPENTER,
oct21-1m Freight Agent.

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
au2 141 Water street.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
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JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL ALL PAID UP
Pres't, ISAAC M. PENNOCK. V. Pres't, JNO. F. JENNINGS

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N. J. Bigley,	Daniel Wallace,	Thos. Donnelly,
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W. H. Forsyth,	Jake Hill,	S. H. Hartman,
Alex. Cluthers,	James O'Connor.	

Insures on liberal terms on all fire and marine risks
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
R. J. GRACE, Agent. oct27-3m

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

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R. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE ENGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	de22

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. H. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be assured.

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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 47 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures again, stall kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Office, No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
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CLOTHING.

WM. LADLAY.....OWEN BYRNE.
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS,
FROM $35 00 TO $15 00.
BUSINESS SUITS,
FROM $35 00 TO $50 00.
Made in the latest style and finest material.
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST.,
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NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
The undersigned are happy to inform all those who re in want of
CLOTHING,
Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,
Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Socks,
Hats and Caps,
Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the
Lowest Cash Figures
And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,
A Large Stock of Overcoats,
Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is

CITY MATTERS.

VOTE IN SELECT COUNCIL.—On the question of repealing the grant of land near the basin to the Central Board of Education, in Select Council on Monday evening, Mr. Samuel Barckley voted nay, and Mr. W. R. Brown yea.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of reserved seats for the season of Italian Opera, at the Theatre on Monday evening next, will commence this morning at Meller's music store, No. 81 Wood street. Admirers of the art will no doubt throng Mr. Meller's warerooms to-day, in order to secure choice seats. The season is a brief one, and the most brilliant and popular operas will be performed.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—On Friday evening last a young man named Charles Hunt entered the Union Hotel, near the Allegheny Brove Yards, and stole a suit of clothes from one of the boarders, named Thos. McKee. An information was made against him before Acting Mayor Robinson, who issued a warrant for his arrest. Chief of Police, Elkin, followed Hunt to Alliance, where he succeeded in apprehending him, and brought him to Allegheny on Monday night. The clothing which he wore at the time of his arrest was identified by Mr. McKee as the stolen property. He was committed to jail for trial.

OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Every movement on the part of our young men which indicates an upward tendency should be warmly encouraged. There can be no loftier aim, short of Religion, than that of literary and moral culture, and any association having this for its object is a conservator of the public weal. From this point of view the opening of the Catholic Library and Reading Room this evening must be considered. It starts out with intelligence as a standard, and cannot fail to be productive of lasting benefits to all who rally around it. The opening exercises will take place at the Library and Reading Room, in the Third National Bank Building, this evening, when there will doubtless be a large select attendance.

HOME THRUSTS FROM MISS DICKINSON.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson will give our people some "Home Thrusts" at Lafayette Hall, to-morrow evening. This will be the opening lecture of the Mercantile Library Association course, and it will, of course, be well attended. Miss Dickinson has already made her mark in this community and is a particular favorite. When she last addressed our people it was thought she gave some "home thrusts" which should never be forgotten. People like "home thrusts" as a general thing, except when they come too near self and home. For practical purposes, however, the nearer home admonition or rebuke comes, the better. It is hoped Miss D.'s counsel may be kindly taken, as it will be kindly but earnestly given. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 7½.

Base Ball in Canonsburg.

A very pleasant match game of Base Ball was played on October 30th, between the first nine of the "Senior Base Ball Club" against the first nine of the "Junior and Sophomore Base Ball Clubs" of Washington and Jefferson College, Canonsburg, resulting in the victory of the former. The score was:

SENIORS.	Outs.	Runs.	JUNIOR & SOPHOMORS.	Outs.	Runs.
M Alexander, c.....1		10	Geo. O'Neal, c.....3		4
Y David, 1 f.....2		8	S McCurdy, p.....4		2
N Sapp, aker, 1st b.4		4	M'cN Forsyth, 2d b.4		5
W Miller, s. s.....4		5	D Riddle, 1st b.....3		3
H Marker, 2d b.....8		2	Boyd, s. s.....2		5
D Paxton, 3d b.....3		3	Moore, 3d b.....3		3
W Donaldson, c. f.2		8	J May, r. f.....3		1
I Donnan, p.....1		9	W McDonald, l. f.2		2
J Black, r. f.....3		1	J Scott, c. f.....1		1
Total.....27	61		Total.....27	26	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Senior.....	3	13	21	9	3	3	0	4	5
Junior and Soph.	3	6	7	0	1	8	0	1	0

Umpire—D Nicoll, Scorers—Scorer for Seniors, W. H. Woodburn; scorer for Juniors, J. H. Shields; scorer for Sophomore, T. R. Alexander.

"SPECTATOR."

The Celebration of Halloween.

There was a pretty general celebration of Halloween last evening. At all points of the city and suburbs family hearthstones were lighted up with the good cheer, brilliancy, and social beauty of hearth, and the sports peculiar to the season were carried away into the night by the cosy little parties convened to chase away dull care and the "evil spirits." Destiny was determined between many a pair of lovers by the burning of nuts in the open fire, and on the tops of super-heated stoves. Apples were the targets of myriad folks. "Blind man's buff" made the welkin ring with fun and merry laughter. Voices were tuned to song. Wit flashed from blooming genius, and smiles of innocent love made the varied scenes the grandest illustrations of life's noblest, loftiest pastys. There was spell-bound stories as well, in which hundreds of urchins united. Although some persons of mature years were caught grumbling, it was to no purpose for the thirty-first of October coming only once a year could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and nothing worthier than mirth. When boys resolve to be boys, the old people resolve to be angry in vain. Human nature only asserts itself in such case, and when all is over the world is wont on just as smoothly as ever. Altogether Halloween was pretty generally and wholesomely observed by our young people.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Brown.

Yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Morrow, indicted for the murder of James Welsh, was taken up. On the night of the 20th of last March, a number of persons visited Love's tavern, on Wylie street, where they spent several hours in drinking and playing dominoes. About ten o'clock a difficulty sprang up between them, when one of their number named James Welsh, a resident of the Eighth ward, received a severe kick in the abdomen. He was carried to the residence of his brother-in-law, on Tunnel street, where he lingered until the 25th, two days afterwards, when he died. Some time before his death he stated that his injuries had been inflicted by a young man named Patrick Morrow. An information was made against Morrow before the Mayor, who issued a warrant for his arrest. The police were informed that he was concealed in a house on Fourth street, when it was searched, and Morrow found concealed in a closet in the fourth story. He was lodged in jail, and at the June term was tried and convicted of manslaughter, but subsequently a *desire de novo* was awarded, upon the ground that defendant's counsel, having been misled by intimations thrown out by the District Attorney concerning the facts in the case, had not, as they believed discharged their whole duty.

John Cole and Mahlon Swartzwelder, Esqs., appeared as counsel for the defendant, and District Attorney Kirkpatrick, and Col. Levi L. Judd, for the prosecution, represented the Commonwealth. The prisoner entered a plea of "not guilty," when the jury was empanelled. The following gentlemen constituted the twelve jurors, and the Commonwealth one. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution occupied the afternoon session, but no evidence was adduced differing from that offered at the previous trial. The case for the prosecution closed at four o'clock, when the defense was opened by Mr. Swartzwelder. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

A Dental Institution.

Yesterday, our reporter paid a visit to the Dental Establishment, now well known and advertised as the headquarters of Dr. C. Sill, in Penn street. There was a time when the dentist's room was surrounded with very unpleasant associations, and when even the victim of toothache, one of the worst if not *the* worst ache that afflicts mankind, was afraid to approach it for the purpose of getting relief. The vision of forceps, lances, and crowbars would come up before the eyes so vividly as to determine many a poor soul in favor of keeping rotten pain-begetting teeth long after they should have been extracted and thrown away. A journey to a dentist's room was undertaken, only upon the strength of a very strong resolution, and not unusually it was left with another resolve, never to go back again, as once in a lifetime was enough to be butchered.

Civilization and science have after a brief lapse of years brought about a change not only in dentistry, but on the part of the people towards it. A dentist now, means a professional gentleman; before it meant merely a person with a like name, and more common than his fellow-mortals, dared to practice "pulling out" teeth, without caring whether it gave pain, and without knowing how to replace the "pulled out" teeth. There is now danger that the extraction of teeth may become a pleasant afternoon exercise for ladies, it has become so easy, and pain, in that connection, very absurd. Dr. Sill's laughing gas or nitrous oxid appears to be a very simple agent, but it is a very effective one. Our reporter observed the process of making this gas, then inhaled a gallon or two in order to test its qualifications. Under its influence, the doctor might very easily have pulled our innocent messenger of all the teeth is his mouth, and their absence might have remained unnoticed, but pain certainly no longer. Laughing gas is ahead of either or chloroform, and what is better, it is a safer article to use. It is perfectly safe. It is also pleasant to inhale. Dr. Sill's operating room is a rather attractive institution. The patient is surrounded with exotics, which rise therefrom their fragrance for the delight of the visitor, exhaling their sweet breath, and inviting the sojourner to remain. The tools of the operator are not hidden in drawers, having to be rattled over in the hearing of the patient, as if the elements of nature were returning to frightful chaos. They are before you. Fine, delicate, shining, neat appearing instruments. Before the patient has got through admiring the plants and the fascinating paraphernalia, the diseased tooth is and the doctor is saying "good bye, call again." Thus the patient is really having the pleasure of a visit to a friend before he or she is conscious of what has taken place.

In the workshop where sets or partial sets of teeth are manufactured, there is a magnificent display of mechanism. This is the department in which dental surgery has made its greatest strides in later years. Dr. Sill does not seem to be much behind in this matter. His grand *rapidorama* machine works like a charm, leaving steam, water, and all other motive power in the shade. The Doctor is justly very proud of the little worker, and is quite excusable for his rapturous Latin description of it, given a few days ago in the COMMERCIAL.

Covering above all other things, in connection with the Doctor's establishment, is his nitrous oxid or laughing gas apparatus. It is impossible to estimate the value of this application not only to dental surgery, but to every In general. It must soon become a favorite in medical practice, and for this reason much credit is due to Dr. S. for having had sufficient appreciation of its merits to introduce it in Pittsburgh. Laughing gas must before long, and probably in more than one form. So far from its use being injurious it is positively beneficial to the human constitution, independent of its application for surgical purposes. Of a surgical nature, but subsequently a *desire de novo* was awarded, upon the ground that defendant's counsel, having been misled by intimations thrown out by the District Attorney concerning the facts in the case, had not, as they believed discharged their whole duty.

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As to teeth, the doctor has them in every variety and quality. It is for the patient to elect what he or she will adopt. The best article, however, is, in all cases, the cheapest. It is not intended by this little sketch to recommend a wholesale extraction of teeth, owing to the simplicity and painlessness of the operation, but rather to set forth the progress which has been made in practical dentistry. There is no good reason why all the good things should be confined to Boston, New York and Philadelphia, for Pittsburgh people are inclined to pay just as much as Eastern people to get the advantages they enjoy, and do pay handsomely, provided they receive proper consideration. Often teeth must needs be extracted, and sufferers are anxious to avoid the lacerating pain they anticipate in submitting to the instantaneous operation, let them try Dr. Sill's Laughing Gas, and they will find all that has been said of it in this article to be simply the truth of the reality. This is an age of progress, and a progressive people are entitled to its latest and its best advantages.

THE NEW STAR.—In this age of progress and improvement, we are all upon the constant look out for something new. Not a week passes away but some discovery is made, some innovation upon old rules and old fashions is proposed. Science, art and literature, as it were, become ripe with sage. The science of medicine, the art of prescribing drugs, and the literature of medical writers, have during the past few years experienced a prodigious change. Formerly the physician made his visit to suffering humanity, armed with opium and calomel in one hand, and in the other the keen-edged lancet. Then came those who claimed the whole of the healing art was wrapped up in a bucket of hot or cold water. Next in the list of quacks came he who found in the millionth of a grain sufficient power to exercise a curative agency. But it is reserved for this age of progress, to give to the Scientific world its cards all former theories. He is the NEW STAR, Doctor J. D. Warren, the wonderful Electric or magnetic touch. No medicine is used, and he claims the cures performed by him are instantaneous. He has certificates numerous and unimpeachable from officers, which he has exhibited to us, of cures which seem to be miraculous. Dr. Warren will hold a series of public healings in Masonic Hall, in this city, commencing Monday, November 6th, and continuing for one month. At this place all who wish to investigate, either or be healed have ample opportunity, every day, *free of charge*, from 9 till 11 A. M. For the accommodation of those who wish to pay and avoid the crowd incident upon these public healings he has taken parlors at the St. Charles Hotel, where he may be found each day from 2 till 6 P. M. The Doctor will shortly publish a column of testimonials in the leading city journals.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 31, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	108 50	.....
United States 5 20's	102 75	.....
United States 7-30's	97 50	.....
United States 10-40's	92 00	.....
Gold	1 42	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	89 00	.....
Connellsville Bonds	78 50	81 00
Eureka Insurance	52 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad	9 25	.....
Connellsville R. R. interest	9 50	.....
Citizens' National Bank	85 50	85 50
Fourth National Bank	.....	130 00
People's National Bank	105 50	.....
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Co	.....	8 00
Columbia Oil	25 00	.....
Eldorado	30	.....
Oil Basin	.....	8 00
Ross	20	.....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	20	.....
Falston	1 50	2 00
Hemlock	.....	1 00
Pioneer	15	15
Phœnix	.....	1 10
Duck Creek Valley	.....	95
Coal Bluffs Mining Co	.....	1 25

TUESDAY, October 31—P. M.

—The new gold certificates of the denomination of five thousand dollars have made their appearance. They resemble very much in appearance the ordinary Treasury note. The vignette is an eagle, with shield, American flag and olive branches. The motto *E Pluribus Unum* is engraved at the left of the note. On the right hand lower corner is the vignette of a female head. On the upper corner the figures "5,000" are engraved in a most elaborate design of scroll and lathe work. The note is bordered by the figures "5,000" in scroll form. The letterings and fancy work on the back of the note are printed in a color representing gold. In the centre of the back surrounded by a wide and elaborate border, are the words "Five Thousand Dollars." This is the only inscription on the reverse of the certificate.

The issue of these certificates is regarded by some as furnishing another source of inflation, but they will give to the Treasury the control of the gold market, and as the Secretary's operations are kept secret, and the law expressly allows him to issue gold checks to the extent of 20 per cent, beyond the amount of coin or bullion in the Treasury, he will have the command of a large amount of gold, by which, it is supposed, he will be able to regulate the market price of gold and foreign exchange. The plan is not new. Since the adoption of the Sub-treasury system in 1836, this method has been frequently suggested for rendering useful the large amount of specie which has been permanently kept idle in the Treasury. When, in course of time, the legal tender notes are funded, this specie currency will be the only basis for bank circulation, as the National Banks are required to redeem in the lawful money of the United States. Legal tenders are now lawful money, but these out of the way, or the legal tender act repealed, and coin would be the only money available for redemption. But whatever interpretation may be put upon the gold certificate policy, the public should not lose sight of the fact that Mr. McCullough means to pursue his policy of contraction until the legal tender currency is withdrawn. This we are assured will be done so gradually as to prevent any serious disturbance to business of the country. No forced contraction is intended, and the return to specie payment will be left to result from the operation of causes that will arise in the workings of the financial policy of the Government looking steadily at putting itself upon a solid gold basis whenever it is in the highest degree practicable.

—There was no special inquiry for any local stock to-day. Money is too tight to give the speculators any chance. Some slight move was manifest in the shares of an oil company that got so low in the figures as to be almost out of sight, Tarr, Story and Cherry Run. The object we learn in a few parties buying this stock is to get the future management entirely their own way. It sold at 28 cents, and several thousand changed hands.

About one year ago the mania for big oil speculations was at its height, and the manufacture of shares to be thrown on the stock market was the only thought of thousands who pretended to be interested in the development of oil territory. The supposed interests of proprietors of oil companies, the advantages of the ground floor, and other considerations not legitimate in the transaction of business, all contribute to render vast issues of stocks popular, and so long as petroleum properties were nothing more or less than objects of speculation, a different policy was not to be expected. Until the crisis had occurred, it would have been folly to expect that there could be recuperation or such disposition of special interests that good judgment could be permitted to take the place of delusion.

—The number of oil companies in Ohio which received cert ficates of incorporation under the statute of the state, for six months, ending the 30th of June, was one hundred and ninety-six, the aggregate nominal capital being a little over $50,000,000.

—The Import Entries, at the port of New York, of the past week, including the Dry Goods returns in our last paper amount to $5,623,870, as against the total entries of $3,139,096, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,008,602, against $2,729,350 same week last year. The exports of Specie amounts to $809,914, against $433,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,931,672. The receipts from internal revenue and by railroad, are 1,985 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,478.

—The suit of the United States against the Columbia Bank, referred to in the United States Circuit and District Court, in Philadelphia, before Judges Grier and Cadwalader, and decided in favor of the Bank. This decision settles an important question for the old State Banks subject to tax on their circulation, for we learn that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue concurs in the decision made. Under the late Act of Congress of June 30, 1864, a monthly duty or tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. was directed to be levied upon the average amount of circulation by any bank, and an additional duty of one sixth of one per cent. upon the average amount of circulation beyond issues per cent. of capital, which two taxes the Bank paid without scruple. The former Commissioner, Mr. Lewis, declined to refund of the tax of one twelfth of one per cent. on the average, and one-sixth of one per cent. on the excess beyond ninety per cent. of capital. He claimed that the one twelfth of one per cent. and also one-sixth of one per cent. on the average circulation exceeded by the Bank, was a penalty, and not a tax, a difference of $200 37 against the Bank. This was refused, and a case stated agreed to, upon which, after argument by Mr. Gibbon for the United States, and Hon. Thad. Stevens, of Lancaster, for the Bank, the Court directed judgment to be entered in favor of the Bank, which, of course, is an end of the claim for the additional tax.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1865.

BUSINESS continues to move along slowly, with a moderate demand for most articles. The weather continues pleasant. Our rivers are falling slowly, with a fair stage of water. Weather-wise persons predict a ten foot stage of water before the end of two weeks. We will see. Trade is quiet, and respectively dull. That amount of water would be worth something handsome to a large class of people, besides the benefit that would accrue to the inhabitants of the lower cities who are in want of the article of coal to protect them during the winter. The amount of coal to go forward is large; it will, however, take a Monongahela rise to carry it off. The coal departures since our last were 270,000 bushels, about equally divided between Cincinnati and Louisville. Business on the landing was active. We notice a fair amount of shipments to most points, Among the departures was the Emma Graham, for Zanesville, with a good trip of freight and full of passengers. The Armenia took her departure for St. Louis, with a good trip. She will be followed by the Kenton, which will load in turn for that port. The Nevada is fast filling up for Cincinnati. She will leave this afternoon or the next boat. The fine boat, the Forest City will be found at the landing. She will return to Parkersburg. Monday next. Our Allegheny River packets are doing an immense business both ways. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR.—We have nothing new to notice as regards prices or demands. The receipts for some days were limited, and so was the demand. Jobbing lots to buyers have made up their rounds that prices will be lower, but, as in most cases, it takes two parties to make a bargain, sellers are not disposed to give in [illegible] to have out few sales to note. Extra Family—Sales 160 bbls winter wheat flour, in lots, at $10 50@10 75; 20 bbls do, very choice, at $11; 100 bbls do, Spring, Spring wheat flour sold in a regular way to a small extent, at $9 50@9 75; country lots sold lower.

APPLES.—Are in good supply and liberal of various descriptions. Prices have undergone no change, Sales to-day, comprising 250 barrels, at $5, $6 and $7 per barrel.

CIDER.—The receipts are on the increase. Sales to-day at $2 50 ₰ bbl.

FEED.—The market continues steady, with a fair demand. Sales 4 tons middlings at $22 ₰ ton. There was nothing done in other descriptions. Prices were unchanged.

GRAIN.—The sales for some days were confined to small parcels for local purposes. The receipts of most descriptions have been quite limited. Oats were in fair demand. Sales were made at a variety of prices. Sales of 2 car loads at 68c, at depot, at 68@69c; 400 bushels from store at 69@70c; 1,000 bushels do, terms not made public. Sales were made from wagon at 66c. Wheat—Market dull; no sales of importance disposed of from wagon at $1 80@1 85. Sales from store at $1 90@2 00. Barley not very active; sales from wagon at $1 00@1 10. Rye dull—not wanted. Corn sold at 75@80c. Shorts moderate.

BACON.—The market is evidently becoming weaker as it draws near the close. The supply is pretty well exhausted. Shoulders—Sales of 10,000 lbs at 19½c; a decline. Sides—Sales of 5,000 lbs ribbed at 21½c. Clear, scarce, held at 24½c.

LARD OIL.—We continue to notice a firm market, with a fair demand. Sales of 5,000 lbs No. 1 bbl at $2 30 per gallon; the demand for No. 2 was restricted.

BUTTER.—The re cipts still fail short of the demand, hence high prices are the order of the day. Sales of 10 packages fresh packed, 4c; 4 do. choice roll, 45c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Are sales now taken off, the sales amounted to 7 loads at a wide range of prices, $15 @22.

ASHES.—Market steady, but prices were unchanged; we note sales of 3 tons pearls, at 8c ₰ lb.

CHEESE.—The demand keeps fully up with the supply. There former prices were maintained. Sales of 20 bbls factory, 21c; 20 bxs do, 20½; sales 16 bxs Western Reserve, 20c; sales 20 do Goshen, 22c, and 15 boxes Hamburg, 20c.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market has been inactive for some time past, with a small way. New peaches, 28@ 30c. Apples, 12@14c.

POTATOES.—The market contains a fair supply of the various descriptions. The sales of Jersey sweet has been large in this market, the article this season being of superior quality. Sales of 50 bbls, at $4 00@4 75. Neshannocks—Sales of 7 car loads at depot, at $4 40 ₰ bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Were in steady demand; sales of 6 bbls at $11 50@15 50 ₰ bbl; an advance.

BEANS.—There was more inquiry; a sale of 5 bbls of prime white was reported at $2 40 ₰ bush.

ONIONS.—Were in good demand, with a fair amount of sales; sales of 10 bbls at $5 75 ₰ bbls, and 15 bbls do at $3 50.

EGGS.—Were in active demand; sales of 4 bbls at 35@36c.

HOMINY.—We note further sales at 5c ₰ lb.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in regard to this article.

STEAM.—A decline of 4@5c in New York has weakened the market here, but holders are not disposed to yield. We quote common to good Cuba at 15@15½c; Porto Rico, 16c for prime.

COFFEE.—An active day's sale. The East, with a firm market. Common is held here at 36@37c prime, 39@40c, and choice 42c; the latter very scarce.

SYRUPS.—Range firm at 75c@$1 50 ₰ gallon, as per quality.

Gloucester Fish Market.

October 28.—For the week:—George's codfish quite active, and prices have advanced; sales at $9 00, now held at an advance. Mackerel—But small stock of bay in the market, and but few transactions; sales of No. 1 at $16 00@16 50, No. 2 at $13 00. Shore very scarce and sell quick at $21 00@28 00 for Nos. 1 and 2. Frozen halibut 21@22c; smoked do 14c. Oil—Cod $1 15 ₰ gal. [Pogie $1 11.—*Advertiser.*]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 1, 1865.

Business in the Oil way was not very active. Buyers were holding off for lower prices—hence the sales were not so extensive as they would otherwise have been did the figures meet the views of purchasers. Another drawback was that large receipts being looked for on this rise in the Allegheny, large operators are inclined to wait and see the effect on the market, whilst refiners decline making contracts for Refined for future delivery until they have made the proper arrangements for the raw material. Holders of Crude appear confident that Crude Oil has reached its lowest figure and that there will soon be a reaction in their favor; hence they do not exhibit much anxiety to force matters. We are disposed to wait and see which party will come out ahead. At all events, the COMMERCIAL readers will be furnished with the facts. The Allegheny receipts were only 1,742 barrels. The rates for Crude, yesterday, were 22½@23c, without packages, and 27½@ 28c, packages included. The transactions in the raw material were the largest we have noted for some time past.

LUBRICATING OILS.—The demand is improving, with more liberal transactions. The market contains a fair supply.

BENZOLE.—Dull and neglected. Prices nominal.

TAR.—Steady, but prices were unchanged.

CRUDE OIL.—Buyers entered the market yesterday more freely. The result was we have more liberal transactions to record. Crude sold at half a cent decline. We give the following transactions of Bulk Oil, 1 car bbls, 22c; 500 bbls do, 22½@c; 1,500 bbls do, 23c; 200 bbls, 23c; 115 bbls do, 23c. Sales of 270 bbls heavy oil at 28c; 100 bbls do, free, on board, 24c; 600 bbls do, free, on board, 28c, and 320 bbls at 23c, bbls returned.

LUBRICATING OIL.—Sales of 70 bbls C, at 50c; sales of 80 bbls B at 75c, and 30 bbls A at $1 20; all "Eureka."

REFINED OIL.—There was nothing done for present delivery on the spot. Sales 2,000 bbls Bonded—a favorite brand—delivered in Philadelphia January, 1866, at 58½c; 500 bbls Bonded, Philadelphia, delivery immediate, at 58c.

PARAFFINE.—We have only small sales to record, viz: 50 bbls on the spot at 70c, and 35 bbls do at 71c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Sellers, Canfield & Co., 100 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Burke & Co., 23 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 52 barrels tar, for Red Hook.

Lockhart & Frew, 170 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 163 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. B. Bell, 298 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Whiteman & Anderson, 200 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Lockhart & Frew	320	Fisher & Bro	993
A. L. Hilton	100	J. W. Sikes	18
H. H. Collins	29	R. Lotink	28
W. P. Logan	114	R. Ray, Jr	165
Total			1,742

Oil Receipts per Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Co.

J. Klee & Co., 45 bbls Greene county oil, for Philadelphia.
W. P. Logan, 30 bbls do do do.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, October 31

STOCKS.

Advices announcing the death of Lord Palmerston and decline in American securities, damped the speculative feeling in railway shares at the Stock Exchange. The market opened with an uneasy feeling, and New York roads were weak, with considerable hammering on Central. There was more tone and steadiness on Western shares, and Northwestern common, suddenly rose about 4@5 per cent. The market was irregular at the second board and lower at call. Erie has been freely sold to day, on the report that the Atlantic and Great Western had made connection with the Morris and Essex and other roads. At the last board the market was a little stronger. The following were the closing prices at 2:30 P. M.: New York Central, 99¾@99⅞; Erie, 94½ @94⅝; Hudson River, 108@108⅛; Reading, 115¼@115⅜; Michigan Southern, 74@74⅛; Illinois Central, 8-rip, 137 @137⅜; the consolidated and Pitt-burgh, 82½; Rock Island, 103; North Western, 31@31½; do preferred, 62½@62¾.

GOLD

Closed at 146@146⅛.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Are dull and lower under the decline in London. Old issue five twenties are nominal, now bid; 7-30 higher; seven-thirties are steady, with prevailing disposition to buy.

MONEY

Is comparatively stringent with the banks. On the street there is a fair supply, and stock brokers are readily supplied at seven per cent. Coal stocks and miscellaneous shares are firmer.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Steady, with sales at the following rates: Cherry Run, 25c; Webster, $1 20; rithole Creek, $11 50; Bradley $1 00; First National, 75c; Buchanan Farm, 54c; Academy, 57c; Knickerbocker, 12c; Shade River, $3 80; Southard, 70c; United States, 78 60.

PETROLEUM

Is more active, but still dull. Sales to-day, 2,400 bbls crude at 35c on the spot, and 800 do for November, at 36½c; also 1,000 bbls refined, in bond, at 59 00@60, and 200 bbls white at 63c. Free Oil is held at 76@77c.

DRY GOODS.

The following dispatches of quotations have been telegraphed in this city from Manchester to-day: Brown Cottons—Standards, 35½c; Medfords, 41c; Algawans extra, 32½c; Swift River, 31½c. Bleached Cottons—Masonville, 44c; Langdon, 44½c; Red Bank, 44½c; Amoskeag, 26c; Cochico, 31c. Tackings—Amaskeag, 46c; Pemberton, extra, 49c; Stripes—Uncasville, 38c; York, 46c; Albory, 25. Denims—York, 61c; Haymarket, 32½; Boston Manufacturing Company, 37½c. Tweet Jeans—New Market, 32½c; Naumkeag, 37½c. Brown Drills—Standard, 37½c; Stark H 36c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 37½c; Cordis, 32½c. Kentucky Jeans—Redman, 67½c. Cambrics—Washington, 27c. Cashmeres, Kent, laughton 44 ½; Delaines—Pacific and Hamilton, 36c. Spool Cottons—Coats's, $1 09; Williamtic, 93c.

BOSTON.—Market steady. Trade moderate.

PROVIDENCE.—Print cloths can be bought at 23c. Cotton quiet and waiting for further foreign news.

BALTIMORE.—Market dull. Market weak. Stormy day.

PHILADELPHIA.—Dry goods inactive owing to the wet weather. Market generally unchanged and quiet.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Saint Nicholas, 7½; Maple Shade, 6; Curtis, 2½; Dudrell, 1¾; Caldwell, 1; McClintock, 17c; Keystone, 4; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 3¾; Centuplather ½; sugar Creek, 5; Eldorado, 44; Mingo, 2½; Junction, 1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Gold is firmer under the foreign news. The quotations are a fraction higher. The quotation opened at 145¾ and closed at 146.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Money steady at 7 ₰ cent. Sterling exchange dull and lower at 9½@9⅝. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 145¾, declining to 145¾ and closing at 146. Government bonds steady and a shade lower. Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping. Stocks steady. United States 5-20 Coupons, extra November, 106¾; do, new, 97¾; do, new, 1865, 97¾; do, 1864, 96¾; Tennessee 6s, 58½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 26½; Canton, 48¾; Cumberland preferred, 64; Quicksilver, 61; Pacific Mail, 194; Reading, 115¼; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 94½; Hudson, 108; Reading, 115¼; Michigan Southern, 74; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82½; Rock Island, 103; North Western, 31; do preferred, 62½.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Beef Cattle—First quality, per head, $17 00@18; do, 2d quality, $16 00@17 00; common, $12@15 50; inferior $10@12. Cows and calves—First quality, per head, $80@90; do, 2d quality, $65@75; common, $50@60; inferior quality, $40@45. Veals—First quality, per pound, 12½@ 13c; ordinary, 11@12c; common, 9@10c; inferior quality, 8c. Sheep—Extras, per head, 8½@9c; prime $8@8½; fair, $7 50@8; common, $6 50@7; inferior, $6@6 50. Hogs—Light and medium, 10@10½; fat, 10½@ 11c. There was no change in the condition of the cattle market to-day. The receipts were light, and the demand fair. The cattle were scarcely so good as last week, and prices were a shade lower. The sheep and hogs were nearly the same—though the average price was a little lower, say 50c ₰ 100 lbs, making it about 10½@ 11c ₰ lb gross for the latter. The receipts were quite irregular, varying $40 to $100. Veals were steady at former quotations. Sheep and Lambs were rather dull, and prices not rather lower. Hogs were steady, and sold freely at former prices. Hogs were heavy, and prices somewhat lower. Sales of Beeves, 3,000; Calves, 1,100; Veals, 115; Sheep and Lambs, 2,800; swine, 13,400.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Superfine, $7 50@8 00; Extra, $8 00@8 50; Family and Fancy at $9 75@10 00. Wheat dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Red at $1 70@1 75; White, $1 90@2 00. Corn steady at 56c. Oats dull at 36@37c. Rye steady at $1 05@1 10. Barley nominal at $2 25 to 2 50. Provisions—Mess Pork, $27 50@28 00. Lard steady at 16½c. Bacon unchanged and nominal to a great extent. Lard steady at 26c, gold. Groceries quiet. Whisky firm at $2 28.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Petroleum dull and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine, $8 00@8 50; extra, $8 75@9 25; Iowa, $9 50@10 00; Ohio, $9 50@10 00